Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LVI. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1841 NO. 51.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 3, 1841.

The editor of the Advocate has another long article on the Antimasonic organization, &c., &c., but as this matter has been debated over and over again, and as no new light can be shed upon it, except to evince the increasing hatred to Antimasonry of that editor, which his thin veil of hypocrisy cannot hide, we do not think it necessary to fill up our space with more on it at present.

As we expected, the editor of the Advocate has fled the course, when called upon for proof to substantiate his false assertion that we had lost twelve subscribers in one township. A very convenient way of getting out of a scrape.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT WASHINGTON.—*Congress* is nobly proceeding in its work. On Monday last a good day's work was performed. A better spirit we trust is coming over our representatives and rulers.

The Land Bill came up in the House, on agreeing with the amendments of the Senate.—Upon the first amendment there was a disagreement,—the Senate contending in favor of "the representative federal population as ascertained by the former Census"—and the House in favor of "the respective representative Federal population as ascertained by the late Census." The House refused to agree with the Senate by a vote of 136 to 61, W. W. Irwin voting with the majority.

Two other unimportant amendments of the Senate were not concurred in, when the important amendment of the Senate in relation to the compromise came up, and was concurred in by a vote of 108 to 94. W. W Irwin voting with the minority. This amendment provides that whenever a higher duty than twenty per cent. *ad valorem* is imposed on any article imported, then the distribution under this act shall cease until the duty is reduced again to 20 per cent, in accordance with the famous Compromise Act.

Some other amendments of the Senate having been concurred in, the Bill was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

When the bill came before the Senate, a motion was made that the Senate recede from the amendments to which the House had disagreed, which was carried by 25 to 18. The bill was then sent to the President, and will become a law when it receives his signature.

The Fiscal Corporation Bill was reported back to the Senate from the Select Committee to whom it had been referred, and was made the order for Wednesday last, September 1.

The Revenue Bill was before the Senate, and a long debate occurred on an amendment offered by Mr Buchanan, subjecting Rail Road Iron to a duty of 20 per cent, but the bill was laid aside without coming to any decision on the amendment.

The Fortification Bill as last amended in the Senate, came up before the House for the purpose of agreeing with or receding from the Senate's amendment in relation to the Western Armory. During the pending of the question the House adjourned.

Thus it will be seen that the House has disposed of nearly all the important measures before it, and deserves the lasting gratitude of the country.

The Senate have two important Bills before them, the Fiscal Corporation and the Revenue Bills, which will doubtless be disposed of this week.

Several attempts have been made to fix a time for adjournment, but without success. A determination has been expressed by influential members in both Houses to fix no definite time until the fate of every important measure is definitely ascertained.

Contrary to expectation a few days ago, it is now thought that the Fiscal Corporation Bill will pass the Senate, and the responsibility be thrown upon the President. The opinion is gaining ground that it will be vetoed.

MR. DENNY.—The communication of this gentleman in this day's paper will be read with interest. We confess that we are astonished that the gentlemen of the Conferee meeting should thus wilfully misstate Mr. Denny's sentiments, as there was nothing in that gentleman's remarks at the Irwin meeting to justify it; nor in the account of the meeting as published in this paper. When the Mercury had given a wrong version of the matter, we corrected it upon Mr. Denny's own authority, and these gentlemen must have known it. We hope the Mercury will do an act of justice to Mr. Denny by publishing his article.

We learn by the Gettysburgh papers, that THADDEUS STEVENS and GEORGE L. FAUSS, Esqrs., have been nominated for the Assembly, in a late county Convention for Adams county.

MR. TYLER has been burnt in effigy in Louisville and St. Louis.

For the Gazette.

TO MESSRS. MCGILL, PALMER, AND OTHERS, CONFEREES, WHO MET AT BAKERSTOWN ON 27TH AUGUST.

Gentlemen:—There appeared in the Mercury of the 1st inst. a series of resolutions adopted at your meeting, among which is one complimentary to two distinguished gentlemen and myself "*for a frank and manly opposition*" *to the bill* which was recently passed by Congress, known as the Fiscal Bank Bill, but which you stigmatize as a "*corrupt and destructive whig measure.*". Permit me, respectfully, to say to you, that if the resolution was really intended as a compliment, it is entirely misplaced as regards myself; to me it is wholly inapplicable, and propriety forbids appropriating to myself that to which I have not the slightest claim.

It would give me pleasure honestly to deserve to be associated with the other gentlemen in your favorable notice, but I am not conscious of meriting it in the present instance, and, under existing circumstances, I would be grossly wanting in respect to you, to the public, to the great and patriotic party with which I have been acting, and to myself, were I to permit you to continue under an erroneous impression, and the public to imagine, from my silence, that your resolutions contained sentiments in which I coincided, or that I had given any just ground for the supposition that I entertained opinions respecting the Fiscal Bank Bill similar to those expressed by your resolutions. I owe it to you, therefore, to the public, to those with whom I was associated in the late political struggle, and to myself, to say to you distinctly, that with regard to my views you have been misinformed. I never made opposition to the Fiscal Bank Bill, being fully convinced that the people approve of a National Bank, that one is necessary to facilitate the management of the finances of the Government, and to regulate and equalize the currency. Although in some of its details the Bill which passed Congress was not free from objections, yet in my judgment they were not such as would have caused me to refuse an assent to the measure ultimately, under all the circumstances.

My opinions are of no greater value than those of other private citizens, but as you and some other fellow citizens seem to attach some importance to them because of my having enjoyed the high honor of formerly representing this district in Congress, it is proper that any opinions given as coming from me should be truly understood and correctly stated by those persons who deem them worthy of being made a subject of public notice, or used for political effect. You will therefore excuse me for thus publicly and respectfully stating to you that had you truly understood my opinions, you would not have thought it worth while to have honored me with any flattering notice at your meeting.

I would beg leave further respectfully and briefly to say in relation to your fourth resolution that it is *not* my opinion that the "Whig "majority in Congress have assailed the prin-"ciples of the Constitution by passing a Nation-"al Bank Bill so flagrantly unjust and danger-"ous, that the President, to save the Constitu-"tion from violation, was constrained to veto "it."

It is my opinion that if our worthy President had approved of the Bill or permitted it to become a law, without his approbation, under the ten days' provision, he would have acted in accordance with the great democratic principle, of giving effect to the popular will.

And in doing so, according to my humble judgment, the Constitution would have been as free from any violation as it was when Washington approved of the first Bank Bill, or when Mr. Jefferson sanctioned the establishment of Branches, thus recognizing the constitutionality of the law of 1791, or when Mr. Madison in 1816 approved of the charter of the late Bank. If this measure were a violation of the Constitution, then it seems to me that sacred instrument has already been desecrated, by its friends, not once but repeatedly—not inadvertently but deliberately, not by inexperience, and ignorant statesmen, but by patriots, sages, the very fathers of the Constitution, and the most learned Constitutional lawyers in the land, by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, by the Congresses of 1791, 1813-14, 1815-16, 1831-32, and 1841. This has not been the case, nor is it seriously believed by any one.

I do *not* concur in the opinion that the Fiscal Bank Bill was "a corrupt and destructive whig measure;" on the contrary, I believe it originated with men actuated by the best motives, entertaining a sincere desire to promote, the public good, and feeling a just conviction that the popular will and public necessities demand a National Bank. Many of the advocates of the measure I know personally, and am firmly convinced they "cherish the Constitution and freedom of the country" as ardently as any men belonging to any party in it. If the bill had become a law, its influence upon the monetary affairs of the country would have been salutary and invigorating

A National Bank with proper limitations and restrictions, based upon the principles heretofore approved and recognized by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Gerry, Calhoun, Clay, Dallas, (the favorite,) with Gallatin, Findley, Ingham and others, prominent among the leaders of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, is a truly democratic measure, because it promotes the best interests of the people.—A National institution is essentially necessary to effect a restoration of a sound currency to the country—to secure to the Government, safety, promptness, facility and economy in the collection, transmission and disbursement of the people's money under the direction of the Treasury,—it will be an important auxiliary in resuscitating the sinking credit of the States, in restoring confidence abroad and at home in our institutions; through its instrumentality, the people of all occupations and pursuits, Farmers, Mechanics, Laborers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, &c., will be provided with a currency, possessing uniformity in value, convenient for transmission to every part of the Union, commensurate in some degree with the industry, enterprize, and increased business of the people, and free from the objections daily made against the mongrel and depreciated currency which is now in circulation. Under such advantages, and those which emanate from a judicious and well regulated credit system, and a wise protective policy, our country will once more be placed in a prosperous condition; the energies and enterprize of the people will be called into vigorous exercise, in actively developing and rendering available the immense resources of the country; and thus we shall continue in every thing which constitutes the happiness of a free people, to be pre-eminently distinguished from the oppressed subjects of the despotic Governments of the old world, in which the Sub-Treasury, hard money, and low wages systems prevail.

Respectfully, &c.,
HARMAR DENNY.

Springfield, Sept. 2, 1841.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Kentucky Gazette, published at Lexington, Kentucky, has completed the *fifty-fifth* year of its existence, having been established by *John Bradford* in 1786. If we are not mistaken, it was the second newspaper established west of the mountains, the first being the Pittsburgh Gazette, published by *John Scull*. The Kentucky Gazette has frequently changed proprietors and editors, and so has the Pittsburgh Gazette. The original founders of these papers, were of adverse politics; the founder of the first was a staunch advocate of the doctrines of Jefferson, while the last was equally so of the doctrines of the Federal school. The Kentucky Gazette was the organ of democracy in what was then the "Far West," while the Pittsburgh Gazette was the organ of Frederalism in Pittsburgh and the western parts of Pennsylvania. At the present day, the former sustains the interests and is the advocate of Loco Focoism, while the latter supports the principles and doctrines of the Whigs. When we consider the vast number of newspapers which have flourished for a time, and then disappeared, it is somewhat remarkable that the two first established west of mountains should have attained to such longgevity.—*Nashville Banner.*

Another great fire at St. John's New Brunswick.—A gentleman from this ill-fated city, has furnished the Messrs. Topliff, of Boston, with an account of a tremendous fire which occurred there on the 26th ult. About fifty houses, and a ship of nine hundred tons, on the stocks, were consumed. The ship was nearly completed, and was to have been launched in about a week. The loss is not known as yet, but it is said it will fall heavily on the poor, and occasion much suffering. Very little is believed to have been covered by insurance. During the progress of the fire, and amid the hurry and confusion, a soldier and a sailor were accidently killed. The fire took near the ship, in the chips and shavings, and spread with great rapidity.—*Penne. Inquirer.*

PITTSBURGH....SEPTEMBER 4, 1841.

A GOOD TEMPERANCE TALE will be found in our paper to-day. We are sure our readers will thank us for its insertion, if they are as much delighted with it as we were.

The Advocate, this morning, in reply to our notice of his backing out from the story about our losing twelve subscribers, says

"Our neighbor has got his predecessor's way of stating things. Our assertion was that *if we were correctly informed* he had lost twelve subscribers, &c. Can the Gazette doubt that we were so informed?"

That is an exposition of the real way in which Masonry does her work of slander. A tells B. and then B. tells A. and then a lie is fairly got afloat, and bigotted Masons know how to circulate it.

The following are the original words of the Advocate, by which it will be seen that it endorses the story by declaring that he, (the editor,) had "*no doubt*" of its truth.

"We know of one township where we in one week received twelve new subscribers, and the Gazette, if we are correctly informed, *of which we have no doubt*, had the same number of discontinuances."

THE LAND BILL—APPORTIONMENT.—On a careful investigation of the matter, we find an error occurred in our statement of the difference between the House and the Senate, in reference to the ratio of apportionment, in our paper yesterday. We were led astray by some of our exchanges.

The question between the two Houses had no reference to the census of 1830. The real question was whether the proceeds should be apportioned according to the federal population; that is, in proportion to the number of representatives to be assigned to each state, under the census of 1840, or in proportion to the number of Senators and Representatives under that same census.

Every State has two Senators, so that the smaller States have equal votes with the larger. In that body, therefore, the amendment to divide the money according to the representation in *both* houses prevailed. But the House refused to concur, and the Senate receded, so that the apportionment of the money will be according to the numbers of the Representatives.

As the new apportionment will not be made until the regular session, nothing can be said positively as to what may be the shares under that apportionment. The following statement as to the proportion of different states, supposing three million dollars to be divided, and the number of Senators and Representatives to be as at present, may not be uninteresting.

The Senators are 52, Representatives 242.

Upon the House plan the $3,000,000 would be divided into 242 parts and the states would each receive as many shares as she had representatives. On the Senate's plan the money would be divided into 294 shares, and each state receive according to her representatives in both Houses.

In the former case there would be given to every State $12,355 30-100 for each *representative*; in the latter case $10,204 for each Senator and representative.

Delaware, Michigan and Arkansas, having each two Senators and one Representative, would each receive under the House mode of division, $12,355 30-100, and under the Senate's scheme each would receive $30,612.

FAMILY SECRETS;
OR, THE HUSBAND REFORMED.

BY MRS. ELLIS, LATE MISS STICKNEY.

In a small apartment, on the ground floor, opening by an old-fashioned lattice through a perfect bower of roses and sweet brier, upon a little orchard green, where his children were accustomed to play, sat Dr. Frederick Bond, accusing himself, for the thousandth time, of haring through mal-practice, superinduced by his besetting vice of tippling, caused the death of a worthy lady, in whose case he had been recently called to prescribe. Oppressed with the anguish of his mind, he at last threw open the window and looked out. He had heard young voices speaking in their pleasant tones of innocence and joy, and he now beheld his children, with their mother, seated round a little breakfast table, under one of the old trees which grew near the house.

It was a beautiful picture, but it did not escape his eye, that they were all eating the coarsest bread, served in the humblest manner, though they had every appearance of enjoying their meal as much as if it had been of the most costly description. For a long time he had leaned against the side of the window, and gazed with fixed attention on this scene without the little party being aware that he was a spectator; but no sooner did one of them make the discovery, than it was whispered to the rest, and almost instantaneously something like a shadow fell upon them all. Their cheerfulness subsided, their laughter died away, and the pleasant schemes they had been forming for all that was to be done in their mother's absence, and the promises they were making her, sunk into silence on their lips; while they ate the remainder of their breakfast without a word or a smile.

Frederick Bond shrunk back into his room; he would willingly have shrunk into the centre of the earth.

"I am so horrible a monster," he exclaimed, "that I cannot look upon my own children without withering their joy!"

As he said this, he caught a glimpse of his figure in the glass; and his wonder, if he had felt any, might well have ceased. His face was sallow, his cheeks had fallen into deep hollows, his eyes were red and glaring, his black hair was matted into separate locks, that seemed as if starting from his head. He was wrapped in a loose dressing-gown, and all his movements were accompanied by a certain degree of muscular distortion; especially his face which was once handsome, but which had lately been disfigured by convulsive twitches, at which his younger children laughed, while the elder ones were afraid.

"No wonder," said he, "they shun and hate me, I envy them the power of escaping from such a monster; but how shall I escape from myself?"

He then swallowed his accustomed morning draught, and before his wife had come to take leave of him, he had begun to feel more the master of himself.

"Frederick," said Eleanor returning again after she had bid him good-bye, "this is the first time I have left you and the children alone; for their sakes—for mine, may I ask of you one kindness?"

"What is it?"

"Will you abstain—will you endeavor to be your better-self, until my return?"

"Impossible! Heaven knows I gladly would, if the power was in me; but you know, Eleanor it is impossible."

"All things are possible with God, Frederick. Will you not ask him to help you?"

"I dare not."

"Of what are you afraid? Surely there is more to dread in the daily violation of holy law, than in the simple act which he has himself enjoined—the act of coming to Him in simplicity of heart, to ask His pardon for the past, and his aid in resisting temptation for the future."

"But my sins are beyond all hope of pardon."

"They are, while persisted in; not otherwise."

"You forgot that I am a murderer."

"I do not forget that you believe yourself to be so. Yet, even for the murderer, there is hope of pardon. Do not, dear Frederick, attempt to measure your culpability by the opinions of man. I have heard you say yourself, that it is the simple nature of sin, as such, which makes it hateful in the sight of God; and though some sins may be more offensive than others, all are equally forbidden by divine law. If, therefore, we would in reality take the Bible as our guide, we must believe that the murderer is not more guilty, than the man who appropriates his neighbor's goods; the drunkard, than he who cherishes in the secret of his heart the spirit of envy or revenge.

"Take courage, then, dear Frederick. Some of us are surely beset with temptations of many kinds. You have one prevailing temptation.—Direct, then, all your efforts against this deadly enemy, and when once effectually conquered, it will be conquered for life. Farewell, dear Frederick; if you find yourself lonely when I am gone, remember that God is near you, waiting to be gracious. And now, once more farewell. Take care of the dear children; and may their Heavenly Father bless and protect you all."

With these words Eleanor departed, and her miserable husband was left, as it appeared to him, without one consolation, or one hope.—Tormented with perpetual restlessness, he went into the little parlour where he was accustomed to breakfast, and found his eldest daughter seated at her sewing. She started up on seeing him enter, and immediately brought in his breakfast. It was a choice and savoury repast, such as Eleanor always had in preparation for him, whenever he choose to partake of it; and he could not help this morning comparing it with the homely meal he had seen his wife and children eating in the garden some hours before. As soon as his little daughter had placed it on the table, she sat down to her sewing again, and only looked up occasionally, to see whether her father wanted any thing she could bring.

Gladly would Frederick Bond have sharpened his appetite this morning, by adding to his coffee the usual proportion of brandy, with which he was accustomed to strengthen it, but there seemed to him, in the presence of the quiet little girl who sat beside him, endeavoring to supply her mother's place, a sort of sacredness, which he was not yet so hardened as to violate.

"Mary," said he, "do you always eat that brown bread for your breakfast, which I saw you eating this morning?"

"Yes, always."

"And have you always those wooden bowls for your milk?"

"Oh, yes; we like them better, because they never break."

"And does your mother always eat the brown bread and milk with you?"

"Yes, when she eats anything; but she sometimes goes almost without a breakfast at all."

"Do you think she likes the bread and milk?"

"I don't think she does like it much; no more did Henry and Isabel at first, but we are all getting to like it now; and mamma is always trying to persuade us to eat the simplest and cheapest food, because she says we shall have to do so some time, and it is better to do it now while we are young and healthy, and happy, than to wait until we are forced, and may neither be so strong nor so well able to eat coarse food."

Frederick now recollected that his children never dined with him, and the idea struck him, that perhaps they lived through the day on the same hard and homely fare. He recollected that his wife generally made excuses when she sat down with him, that she had previously dined with the children, thinking it best to keep order amongst them, by her own presence, and he recollected, too, that his own little board was always spread with dainties—with the game that was in season, or with some choice viands cooked so as to tempt his failing appetite, and always served up in such a manner, as to avoid reminding him that he was not a gentleman still.

"And these poor creatures," said he to himself, "have been all the while living like the paupers of the parish!" He could scarcely swallow the morsel he had put into his mouth; and if ever man loathed himself, he did so at that moment. By way of diverting his thoughts, however, he made an effort to change the subject of conversation.

"Who are you working for, Mary?" he inquired.

The child blushed deeply, while she answered "I am making a shirt."

Her father had asked the question with the most perfect indifference as to any answer she might make; but her embarrassment awakened his curiosity, and he went on.

"Is it for me, or for your brother?"

"Oh, it is too large for George," said Mary, endeavoring to smile away her blushes.

"It is for me, then, I suppose. Why don't you answer me, Mary?"

The child burst into tears. "It is a secret," said she, "my mother charged me not to bring this work into the room where you were; but I felt sure you would never notice it, and so I disobeyed her commands, and now she has hardly been gone an hour, and my judgment has come upon me."

"But what secret can you have, Mary, about a shirt?"

"Oh, don't ask me, father. I dare not tell a falsehood, and yet I must not betray my mother's secret; she has kept it so long."

"Poor child!" said Frederick, in a voice so kind, and so unusual, that Mary's little heart was melted, and looking up through her tears, she said, "I'm sure you'd like my mother better if you knew, and yet, I hardly dare tell you."

"Well, Mary, I will leave it to you. If your mother has charged you not to tell me—if you have promised you would not—I cannot urge upon you to break your trust."

"No; she has never charged me at all; she has never even mentioned the subject directly, but she has been so studious to keep it from you, that we all know her wishes; and ought we not to regard them as much as her word?"

"Certainly you ought; but in this instance I do beg you will tell me the whole truth, it may be of the utmost consequence both to your mother and to me."

Mary looked anxiously at her father, and then began her story:

"Well, then, we take in a great deal of plain sewing; my mother and Eleanor, and Isabel, and I. We all get up at five every morning, and a shirt is sometimes made before you breakfast."

"And do you this for pay?

"Oh, yes; and mamma tells us all about house-keeping, and how much it saves to eat such and such things, and to wear our common frocks, until sometimes she smiles, and says she is afraid we shall become lovers of money."

"And what do you do with all that you make and all that you save?"

"Why, first, there is George's schooling, about which mamma thinks a great deal, and all the housekeeping; and Isabel's doctor's bill; and the wages of the servant—all these take a great deal of money to pay, and there is also another thing which mamma keeps a great secret."

Frederick was afraid to pursue the subject farther; but the child having once plunged into her mother's secrets, thought it just as well to tell the whole as a part. She therefore went on:—

"I am sure you will love mamma, as we all do, when I tell you, that for years she has been trying to afford to keep a pony for you, for she persists in it, that you are not in good health, though we all think you are a great deal better than she is herself. Yet she says it would do you much good to ride out every day; that it is a hard thing for a man who has been accustomed to riding to do without a horse; that it would give you more respectability in the neighborhood, and many other things that we don't quite understand. However, we all work for this great object; and last winter we had nearly accomplished it, when there came in at Christmas, that long, long bill from the cruel wine merchant, for things which my mother never knew of, but which she said must be paid before we thought of the pony. I shall never forget how she cried that day. Indeed, we cried to see her so distressed; and the worst was, poor George could not go to school for a whole quarter, because there was not money enough to pay his master and the wine merchant too; so he grew quite idle and mischievous, and lost more than he had gained for three months before."

And thus the child went on in her simplicity, disclosing more and more of the details of her mother's economy, little dreaming that every word she uttered went like a dagger to her father's heart. He had dropped his knife upon his plate, his coffee remained untasted, and he sat with his elbow resting on the table, and his forehead shaded by his hand, apparently occupied with the pattern of a napkin which he was folding and unfolding, wholly unconscious of what he did.

"You may take away those things, Mary," he said, when he felt that he could bear no more. And as soon as the child had disappeared, he rushed into his own room, and bolted the door.

"Have I then been such a wretch!" he exclaimed. "Yes, I have eaten my children's bread, and reduced my wife to the grade of a common beggar! a village sempstress! a taker-in of plain work! She who was once so elegant in all her tastes, and who ought to have been cherished as the only treasure of my life.

"If they had shut me in dungeons, had fed me with loathsome food, I could have borne it; but I have been a pampered ingrate, fattening on the luxuries which want has purchased! Where, where shall I find an ocean that will wash me pure from this pollution!"

The shadows of evening were far advanced that day, while the miserable man was still pacing the round of his little chamber. Mary had knocked gently at his door many times during the last few hours, and she now knocked again, to say that her younger brother was now undressed and going to bed, and wished to bid his papa good-night.

Frederick opened the door, and the little cherub sprang into his arms, at the same time looking anxiously around the apartment, as if he had expected to find his mother.

His father kissed him and bid him good-night, but still he did not seem satisfied to go.

"What does he want?" asked the father.

"He has been accustomed," replied Mary, "to say a little prayer before he went to bed; and as mother is not here, and he always says it in his room, perhaps you will let him kneel beside you, just for a few moments; he will not stay long."

It was a novel situation for such a parent to be placed in; but Frederick almost mechanically seated himself in the old nursery chair, and the child knelt down at his feet, with its little rosy hands folded on his knees, its blue eyes raised, and its golden tresses thrown back from its snow-white temples, over the infant neck and shoulders, which its half undress had left uncovered.

The prayer of one whose experience has been long in this world, is necessarily clogged with so many interruptions of thought, so many associations and recollections, that it seems at best but a struggle of the soul to make itself heard. But the prayer of a child is like the unsophisticated voice of nature, passing from its pure bosom at once into the skies.

There are few hearts so hardened as to resist the impression made by this innocent and artless appeal; and Frederick Bond was peculiarly disposed, on the night we have described, to be softened into more than common tenderness.—He laid his hand upon the shining tresses of his child. He bent his head over him, and his lips also uttered an involuntary prayer, against which the gates of mercy were not closed.

He slept not the whole of that long night; yet restless, anxious, apprehensive as he was, he was enabled, in the midst of a host of midnight horrors, to abstain from his besetting sin. The next morning he breakfasted with his children around him; and if he did not join them in their humble fare it was simply because, after many unavailing attempts, he found he had lost the power to do so. This day appeared, if possible, still longer than the night. He could not read. He could not even think to any purpose. He could only feel, and feeling had lately been the bane of his life. His children were all busy with their different occupations. He knew not what to do; but still he was able to abstain.

On the following morning he was so fortunate as to form a scheme with which all the young spirits around him were so elated, that he could not refuse to rejoice in their gladness. He projected an excursion to a neighboring hill, a dinner in a wood, and a walk home in the cool of the evening. All this, however, was only happiness for others. This brought little satisfaction to him. The third day was one of peculiar trial. The remembrance of Lady Monford's death came freshly back upon him with the first dawn of the morning, and haunted him through the whole day. Still, however, he resisted, for though he believed it would be impossible, with this load upon his mind, to support the burden of consciousness through the whole of his future life, yet having already passed three days without his accustomed stimulus, he determined to await the return of his wife; and thus to prove how much his affection for her could enable him to accomplish.

In this manner his weary life was passed, sometimes hoping, sometimes even praying, but far more frequently sinking into a state of utter despondency and horror, until nearly the expiration of the time his wife expected to be absent. It wanted now but one day to that of her return, and the children rose early with the happy word "to-morrow" perpetually upon their lips. Even he himself felt a secret spring of joy, as he walked with them in the little garden which surrounded their cottage, and watched them plucking out weeds that might otherwise offend their mother's sight, sweeping away the leaves from her favorite walk, and peeping with expectant eyes at the fruit, which they hoped would be fully ripened by the hour of her return.

In this manner they were all engaged, when their attention was attracted by the sound of a carriage wheeling down the lane, and round by the corner of the garden, until it stopped at their own cottage door.

"It is my mother. It is herself come a day sooner" was echoed by all the happy voices at once. And so indeed it was. She sprang from the chaise, embraced as many of her children as her arms could contain at once, and, walking up to her husband, looked again and again into his face; for the eye of affection is not easily deceived, and she could not but perceive that some blessed change had taken place.

"Come with me, Frederick, will you?" said she, "and help me to unfasten my trunk."

They went together into the bed-room. She then bolted the door, and placing her arm affectionately over his shoulder, said in a voice of subdued ecstacy, "I have seen Mr. West, and I have welcome tidings to tell you. In a few days I might have been too late. We had a long conversation about you. He was surprised and shocked at your suspicions; and bade me assure you, in the most solemn manner, that you had nothing whatever to do with the death of Lady Monford. "Indeed," said he, "I took care myself that no injury should be done, for when I saw the situation your husband was in, I undertook the operation myself. But the case was worse than we had anticipated, and her previous habits—her spirits having been for some time almost entirely supported by stimulants—would under any circumstances, have rendered her recovery doubtful.

"Tell your husband," he added, "he has nothing to fear from the past. It is with the future that he has to do. And may God in his mercy strengthen and protect him for the time to come."

Frederick Bond had listened to this intelligence with clasped hands, and eyes upraised. He uttered not a word, but sinking on his knees beside the bed, with his wife pressed close to his bosom, he breathed a solemn vow that if God would mercifully grant him the power to resist, he would never again transgress his holy law, by touching again that which had been the bane of his past life.

This vow, made as it was without presumption and without self-dependence, he was enabled to keep. He did not, as so many thousands have done, venture to play with the poison he had forsworn, but renounced it wholly and forever.

The effects of this resolution, so far as they related to temporal affairs, were soon visible in the happiness of his family, in the restoration of his respectability, and in his peace of mind.

For the more lasting effects of that resolution, which Divine mercy prompted him to make, and enable him to keep, we must look to the regions of eternal rest, and count one blessed spirit the more, amongst those who dwell forever in purity and light.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, Sept. 3, 1841.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite to Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a dividend on the Capital Stock, of four per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst. JOHN THAW,
Sept 4.—w3t. Treasurer.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of Daniel Speers, late of this city, deceased, are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having claims will present them properly attested for settlement.
M. LEECH,
S. GEORGE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 30.—d&w3t.* Executors.

NOTICE.—Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd. Creditors and all persons interested will take notice, that letters of administration on the Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co., Pa., who died intestate, have been duly granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber; and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said administrator without delay, at his residence in Lawrenceville.
STEPHEN H. SARBER.
Administrator of Joseph Welsh, dec'd, place of residence of Administrator, Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co. Pa. Aug. 30, 1841.—w6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Dan'l McMullin, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned Administrator for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will make payment without delay. The Books of the deceased is left in the hands of John Horner, Esq., for collection, who is authorized to receive payments and give receipts.
ROBERT GRAHAM, Administrator.
MARGARET M'MULLIN, Administrtx.
Wilkinsburgh, Aug 27. Aug 30—w6t.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory,
WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J. & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds, (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ½ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear, and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchangd, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—w1y.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.
☞ Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.
April 30—w1y.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,
PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers. Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the
CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of
WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER
which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.
April 1, 1841.—wom.

STRAY COW.—Estrayed from the Cattle Market, in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., a fresh Milch Cow, of a reddish color and a white face, and white round the hoofs. Said Cow had been brought from Franklin Township, Westmoreland county. Any person, taking up said Cow, and sending me a letter to Murraysville, Westmoreland Co., Pa., shall be liberally rewarded.
DUNCAN KEITH.
Pittsburgh, August 20, 1841—w3t*.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny.
March 16.—d3t&wtf.

STRAY COW.—Came to the dwelling of the subscriber, one mile up Squaw Run, from the Canal, in Indiana Township, a COW giving milk, with brown sides, white back, and belly. No ear mark. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
WM D. HAWKINS.
Aug 24, 1841.—w3t.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore existing between David Hunt and William M. Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&wly.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—wly

TO CARPENTERS,
And persons Building, Repairing Dwellings, &c., &c.

H. HAMMOND'S Patent Upper and improved Lower Wiudow-sash Springs, which have been recommended as a very superior article by many of the best carpenters in the country, amongst whom are T. Scott, J. Vogdes, A. Floyd, McClellan, J. Wilson, Pattersons, F Graham, Steritt, Kerr, Kunigham, Miller, and many others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also many of the best carpenters in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and took a premium at the exhibtion of the "American Institute." New York, October 1838.

For sale at the Hardware stores of Messrs. Logan & Kennedy, Darlington & Peebles, S. P. Darlington, Whetwore & Wolff, Pittsburgh; Cadwell & Sheppard, Erie; Patterson, Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y., &c., &c., also at the Hardware Commission Houses of Stickney & Noyes, Baltimore; Carr & Keim, Livingston & Lyman, Philadelphia; E. Field & Co., N. Y.

These springs are labelled, warranted, and have with them necessary directions for putting in properly, and can be suited to all kinds of windows, for letting upper sash down. July 24.—d1w&w3m.

IMPORTANT TO THE
AFFLICTED.
LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,
For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

ITS efficacious effect upon all bone complaints, weak joints, and those that have been dislocated, broken or otherwise injured, have been well tested. It is positively the best remedy, if thoroughly applied, for sprains, burns, bruises, and for many cases of Rheumatism; for horses chafed by saddle, sprained shoulders, scratches, swelled limbs, cuts, wounds of any kind, weakness in the back, &c.—there is no composition that exceeds it. For weakness in the back, we would earnestly request the afflicted to give it a trial, as it will most assuredly cure it.

DIRECTIONS.—Wet a piece of sponge or soft rag with the Liniment and apply it to the sore or affected part.

☞ Prepared only by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that my wife scalded her foot very badly. I applied Lindsay's Liniment to it, which relieved her of pain immediately, and in a few days her foot was perfectly well.
HIRAM WOOD.
Springfield, Sept 12, 1840.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work DAVID POTTS.
Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a most excruciating pain in my back, caused by a sprain.—Having heard of Lindsay's Liniment I bought a bottle; and after rubbing by myself with it I received immediate relief, and in a few days was restored.
GEORGE MCDANIEL.
Springfield, Aug. 22, 1840.

This is to certify that my horse had a very sore back for several months, and by the application of Lindsay's Liniment it was speedily cured. As I know this Liniment to be a valuable article for sores and burns, I would recommend it to my fellow citizens.
CHARLES BROADWELL.
Springfield, Nov. 10, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back, and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried.
E. PILCHER.
Springfield, Nov. 1, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure. THOMAS E. RANDALL.
Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.
Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.
NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
" "	Two "	0 75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 75
" "	"	6 00
" "	"	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 7, 1841.

M'Leod.—The trial of M'Leod will take place before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Utica, New York, on the 27th inst. Chief Justice Nelson is to preside, and every means has been taken to give the prisoner an impartial trial.

Western Armory.—It will be recollected that the House reduced the appropriation for the purchase of a site for the establishment of a Western Armory from $75,000 to $5,000. On Friday last the Senate concurred in the amendment. This may be considered a blow aimed at Pittsburgh, as an eligible site near this city for such a purpose cannot be purchased for the sum appropriated.

But we would suggest to the committee, appointed in this behalf in this city, the propriety of requesting the President to cause an inquiry to be instituted into the relative advantages of this place over any other western location, and to ascertain the expense of the ground for a suitable site, and it is probable that an increased appropriation can be obtained at the winter session.

It should not be lost sight of, that though the cost of the ground may be greater here than at some more western location, yet the expense of erecting the necessary buildings and machinery, and of manufacturing arms, would be much *less*, and would be attended with a vast saving annually to government.

The inuendos so inconsiderately thrown out on the floor of Congress about our rivers being dry or frozen more than half the year, should be refuted by irrefragible evidence. For all purposes necessary for an Armory, our rivers are navigable, on an average, ten months in the year. From about the 20th of December to the 20th of February, in the dead of winter, when armies are gone into winter quarters, they are frozen.

The Ohio river is as low now as we ever recollect to have seen it, and yet keel boats are making their regular trips, carrying off iron, castings, nails and other heavy Pittsburgh Manufactures. The plea has been put in that we are too near Harper's Ferry to render an Armory necessary, when it is evident to the most inexperienced, that arms could be taken from here to any point on the Ohio and Mississippi, during low water, in less time and at less expense than they could be brought from Harper's Ferry to this place.

For six months in the year, during 4½ spring months, when arms are most needed in time of war, and 1½ fall months, we have good steamboat navigation, and arms can be transported to any place on the western waters at trifling expense. For 4 months we have keel boat navigation, by which arms can be transported at a less expense than on canals and rail roads. The other two months, navigation is closed, by frost, on the Ohio river throughout its entire length, and on the Mississippi north of the mouth of the Ohio.

Thus it will be seen that as far as transportation is concerned, Pittsburgh presents every advantage necessary for the purposes contemplated, and every advantage that any other site offers on the Ohio river. A site below the mouth of the Ohio can scarcely be thought of by any reasonable man. To say nothing of the sickness of the climate during the summer season, the expense of manufacturing would be enhanced from one-third to one half.

It should also be taken into view, that in case of war, the principal points at which arms would be needed from a Western Armory are on our Lake frontier, at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the shores of the gulf of Mexico. Pittsburgh, from her location, can supply either the Northern, Western, or South Western frontier, which cannot be said of any other town in the West. By means of the Cross-cut and Ohio Canals, arms could be transported to Cleveland, and then shipped to any point on our Lake frontier, with expedition and safety, and at small expense. By means of our rivers, for ten months in the year our western and south western frontiers could be supplied. By means of the Pennsylvania Canal, arms could either be sent into the interior of the State, or to Baltimore or Philadelphia.

But although Pittsburgh, by her admirable situation, presents claims for the location of an Armory unsurpassed by any other place, yet this is not her only advantage. Her facilities for cheap and perfect manufacture stand unrivalled. Her inexhaustable mines of coal,—the superior quality of her iron—the healthiness of her climate—the cheapness of provisions—the ingenuity of her workmen, and her far-famed sober and industrious character, render her a point every way so suitable for the purpose contemplated, that no one but the most wilfully prejudiced could disparage or overlook her merits.

Our success in securing the armory for this city, a good deal depends on the zeal of the very able committee appointed to attend to the matter; but from our knowledge of the attachment of these gentlemen to Pittsburgh interests, we feel confident that nothing necessary to be done, will, by them be left undone, to secure it here, where both nature and art point out it should be.

Investigating Committee.—Our readers will recollect the hue and cry that was raised last winter about the expense attending the investigations of the committee of which Mr. Lightner was chairman. It was going to drain an already exhausted treasury. It would answer no good purpose, &c., &c. Since the report has been published the same fuss has been kept up about the expense, as if the expense attending the obtainment of truth would invalidate it. It has been over and over again said that this investigation had cost the state some $20,or $25,000. It has been reiterated by the Locofoco press of this city, and by Messrs. Morehead and Guthrie, in their attacks upon Mr. Lightner.

We always supposed that an allowance of one half should be made for Locofoco exaggeration—and we knew that the Canal Commissioners, by the vexatious and unnecessary obstacles they threw in the way of the Committee's researches had done much to add to the expense, but we were scarcely prepared for all the *falsehood* and *meanness* that have been made apparent, by giving all the facts in the case.

The Harrisburgh Telegraph, of August 25, has a long article showing up these traducers of Mr. Lightner in no enviable light. The following extracts, will give the reader some idea of Porter honesty and veracity:

By an examination of the Reports of the committee on accounts, we may find out the

WHOLE EXPENSE OF INVESTIGATION.

Witness' fees and mileage,		
Summoned by Canal Commissioners,	3,363 45	
By Committee,	2,157 25	
		$5,520 70
Expenses to, from, and in Philadelphia,		651 00
Clerk to Committee,		350 00
Serving subpoenas,		343 95
Printing and postage, not above		1,100 00
		7,965 65

Thus it will be seen that the whole amount of Expenses attending the Investigation was but $7965; and we repeat, the whole expense need not have exceeded one quarter of that sum, had the Canal Commissioners like honest men given the Committee promptly, as public officers should have done, the information called for. As it was, the Committee were obliged to obtain it the best way they could, in the absence of all assistance from the Canal Board; and it is not therefore to be wondered at, that the Committee who were compelled to subpoena witnesses at random, should have summoned some few, who could give no definite information when they arrived before them.

But we will ask the reader to follow us for a few moments while we point out some facts connected with the above statement:

Entire expense of witnesses subpenaed by the Canal Commissioners,	$3,363 45
Do. by the Committee,	2,157 25
☞Excess of Commissioners,	1,206 20
Witnesses SUMMONED BUT NOT EXAMINED by Canal Commissioners,	$2,187 45
Do. by Committee,	722 25
☞Excess of Commissioners,	1,465 20
Expense of witnesses SUBPŒNAED, BUT NOT EXAMINED by Canal Commissioners,	$2,187 45
Total witness expense of Committee,	2,157 25
☞Excess,	$40 20

☞LOOK AT THIS!! THE WITNESSES CALLED BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS, *AND NOT EXAMINED*, AMOUNTED TO MORE THAN ALL THE WITNESS FEES CONTRACTED BY THE COMMITTEE!☜

What inference are we to draw from these stubborn and disgaceful facts,but that the great bulk of the witnesses summoned by the Canal Commissioners were brought for the express purpose of GIVING THEM A PRESENT OUT OF THE PUBLIC PURSE, AND SWELLING THE EXPENSE OF THE INVESTIGATION, TO MAKE IT ODIOUS! Every witness called by the Canal Commissioners, except Mr. David Leech, who was summoned both for the Investigation and the Public Officers, WERE POLITICAL FRIENDS OF GOVERNOR PORTER.—We may perhaps also exclude Mr. Cortwright, the Engineer, who has been heard to say that he voted for Governer Ritner in 1838.

Look at the names of many of the witnesses called by the Canal Commissioners and not examined,and they will be found most active partizans of their ranks, recipients of the "FAT JOBS," and participators in the attempts made to rob the people! For what earthly reason did the Canal Commissioners subpœna John Mitchell,at an expense of $125 without examining him, and his daily pay as superintendant going on all the time?—why give J. K. Moorhead, James Boon, Theo. Frahks, David Woods, William E. Morris, W. W. Morrison, Absolom Morris, James Langton and A. B. Cummins, *between three and four hundred dollars without examining them?* Why do we find near one hundred dollars paid to *J. J. McCahan* and *James Cameron* without an equivalent? Why do we find men summoned for witnesses, who belng either officers under the Canal Commissioners or contractors on the public works, were not, in legal strictness, competent witnesses? The officers were interested and their evidence *exparte*, because they were anxious to cover over delinquencies and make it appear that they had performed their duties faithfully, and the contractors were equally interested in proving that they did not get too much for their work.

What could the Canal Commissioners expect to prove by William P. Shattock, or what does he know of the public works? Nothing, absolutely nothing; and yet it will be seen that he received a god-send, as it were, in the sum of *One Hundred Dollars*, which helped to defray his expenses as a DELEGATE TO THE PORTER CONVENTION, and reward him for his busy exertions last year in drumming up recruits at elections!

We have thus shown from the published records of the House of Representatives that the statements of Moorhead, Mitchell and Guthrie in relation to the expense of the investigation are false! It ill became Mr. Mitchell, who as a public officer, has himself expended wastefully, thousands of public money on his friends, and was himself shamefully favored by the Canal Commissioners; it ill became Mr. Guthrie who has had private contracts for rope, to a very large amount, at higher prices than others would have furnished the article for; it ill became Mr. Moorhead, whose contracts for the Western Reservoir are a stain on the integrity of the Canal Commissioners and all connected with their allotment; it ill became these persons to complain of the expense of the Investigation,and not only complain,but shamefully falsify facts as to the amount; all of them ating it at$20,000, while two of them, Mitchell and Moorhead, MEANLY RECEIVED PAY AS WITNESSES, WHILE THEY ACTED AS PRINCIPALS, AND DARED NOT BE EXAMINED THEMSELVES!

☞The Western Reservoir alone was given to Moorhead & Packer, at more than four times as much above its value, as the whole Investigation, which exposed the robbery, cost, notwithstanding the scandalous means employed by the Canal Commissioners, their tools and emissaries to swell the amount!☜

Congress.—The House of Representatives had a session of only one hour yesterday, being entirely without any legislative business. They only wait for the Senate to despatch their few remaining bills before them. The only measure on which a vote was taken is a bill giving the franking privilege to the widow of the late President Harrison, according to the precedent established in the case of the widows of former Chief Magistrates of this nation.

The Senate have passed that important measure, the bill to charter the Fiscal Corporation. The vote on the engrossment was—27 yeas to 22 nays. It will be remembered that it passed the House on the 23d of August, by a majority of thirty-one,—125 yeas to 94 nays.

The Bill received no amendments in the Senate. It is already enrolled, and will receive the signature of the President of the Senate and the Speaker to-morrow morning, and then will be sent to the President for his final action.

The Senate also concurred in the House amendments to the Fortification bill, and passed the House bill giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Harrison.

The Revenue bill and the Diplomatic Appropriation bill are the only measures of importance on the table of the Senate. A speedy action is exected on both of these bills,—the former having already been under discussion several days before the Fiscal Corporation was taken up.

No particular day is yet named for an adjournment; but it may be safely guessed that another week will conclude this eventful session.

Many members of the House have already left, having generally "paired off," and thus leaving the proportions of the two parties the same as in a full House.—*Madisonian, Sept. 4.*

The Land Bill.—We undertsand, and are glad to be able to inform our readers, that the bill providing for the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, and for a permanent General Pre-emption in the Public Lands, has received the signature of the President of the United States, and is now a law. It has not been officially announced, probably because the House of Representatives (to which body the annunciation is to be made) adjourned yesterday too early to allow it to be done.—*Nat. Intel., Sept. 4.*

Bank of the United States.—*A General Assignment.*—This morning the Directors of the Bank of the United States made a general assignment of all its effects to James Robertson, President; Mr. Newbold, Director; Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware; Herman Cope, Assistant Cashier, and Mr. Taylor, Acting Cashier.

The first three named assignees will receive 1500 dollars per annum, the two latter 4000 dollars. We have not at this moment time for remark.—*Nat. Gaz. Sept. 4.*

The State of North Carolina some time since made an appropriation of $200,000 for the purpose of draining and reclaiming Swamp Lands belonging to the State. We now observe that a body of about 50,000 acres of reclaimed land, situate in the county of Hyde, will be offered at auction in sections of 160 acres each, on the 30th November next. The drainage has been effected by the construction of two canals, each about six miles in length, which empty into Pamlico Sound and are navigable by vessels engaged in the coasting trade.—*Balt Amer.*

From the National Intelligencer.

"SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD."

Our readers are greatly indebted to the principal of that excellent institution the Alexandria Boarding School, for the following scientific elucidation of the phenomenon in Tennessee, designated by the above heading:

Alexandria Boarding School.
9 mo. 21, 1841.

Friends Gales & Seaton:—I notice in the Intelligencer of to-day, under the head of "Atmospherical Phenomenon," an article from the Nashville Banner, describing what is stated to have been a "shower of flesh and blood," in the vicinity of Lebanon, Tennessee. The same account, or a similar one, has also been published in several other papers. There are many persons of that peculiar temperament that is unfavorably affected by intelligence of so unusual and awful a character; to such it may be a relief to learn that the phenomenon alluded to finds its ready explanation in a well ascertained fact in the economy of insects. In the interesting and instructive work of Kirby & Spence, on the "Natural History of Insects," are the following remarks which explain the whole subject:

"Many species of *Lepidoptera*, [Butterflies] when they emerge from the pupa or chrysalis state, discharge a reddish fluid, which, in some instances, where their numbers have been considerable, has produced the appearance of a shower of blood; and by this natural fact, all those bloody showers, recorded by historians as preternatural, and regarded, where they happened as fearful prognostics of impending evils are stripped of their terrors, and reduced to the class of events that happen in the common course of Nature. That insects are the cause of these [supposed] showers is no recent discovery, for Sleidan relates that, in the year 1553, a vast multitude of butterflies swarmed through a great part of Germany, and sprinkled plants, leaves, buildings, clothes, and men, with bloody drops, as if it had rained blood.—But the most interesting account of an event of this kind is given by Reamur, from whom we learn that, in the beginning of July 1608,the suburbs of Aix, and a considerable extent of country round it, were covered with what appeared to be a shower of blood. We may conceive the amazement and stupor of the populace upon such a discovery, the alarm of the citizens, the grave reasonings of the learned. All agreed, however, in attributing the appearance to the powers of darkness, and in regarding it as the prognostic and precursor of some direful misfortune about to befall them.

Fear and prejudice would have taken deep root upon this occasion, and might have produced fatal effects upon some weak minds, had not M. Pieresc, a celebrated philosopher of that place, paid attention to insects. A chrysalis, which he preserved in his cabinet, let him into the secret of this mysterious shower. Hearing a fluttering, which informed him his insect was arrived at its perfect state, he opened the box in which he kept it; the animal flew out, and left behind it a red spot. He compared this with the spots of the bloody shower, and found they were alike. At the same time he observed there was a prodigious quantity of butterflies flying about, and that the drops of the miraculous rain were not to be found upon the tiles, nor even upon the upper surface of the stones, but chiefly in cavities and places where rain could not easily come. Thus did this judicious observer dispel the ignorant fears and terror which a natural phenomenon had caused."—Vol. 1, page 35.

Those wishing further information on the subject will find it in *Comstock's Physiology*, and in No. LXXIV of Harper's Family Library.

The instance mentioned in the Nashville account, of flesh appearing with the blood, no doubt was the result of the insect having perished in the process of transformation.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

The California Wheat.—The grain of this article was brought by a trader from Middle California, 34 or 35 degrees north latitude, where it grows luxuriantly and yields abundantly a superior article of flour. It was obtained and introduced by Major Thomas P. Spierin, who was in the North West, in the employ of the United States as Indian Agent. This wheat has been sown in Abbeville District, South Carolina, latitude 34 degrees 10 minutes N. The crop of this year, 1841, is superior to that of last year, 1840, in the size of the heads, superior product, and the fulness of the grain. Experienced farmers, who have seen the wheat grow, assert that on proper wheat land, well prepared, eighty bushels can be raised on an acre. Its yield is astonishing, from the fact of one grain producing thirty to forty stalks, each having a full head, which contains from one hundred to two hundred grains. The best head of our common wheat will only shell out from sixty to eighty grains. Another advantage is, that this wheat is not so subject to disease as other kinds of wheat, and will withstand high winds and storms. It also grows and matures well westwardly in the 39th degree of North latitude. We consider it to be a superior kind wheat, and a great acquisition to the agricultural community; and we hope it may at least have a fair trial, when it will prove itself all what its most sanguine friends have said or thought it would be.

The above is the strong recommendation of this wheat, by several gentleman of Abbeville, distinguished as farmers and for their respectability.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, August 26.*

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 8, 1841.

The following sentence is from the Advocate of this morning:

"The editor of the Gazette has that kind of advantage over us which a BLACKGUARD has over a *gentleman*, and an UNSCRUPULOUS SCOUNDREL over an *honest* man."

And what, gentle reader, do you suppose has put the Honest Gentleman of the Advocate into such a towering passion, as to lead him to use such terms as "*Blackguard*" and "*unscrupulous scoundrel*," when speaking of our humble selves. Why, some weeks since, that "honest" editor stated that the *Antimasonic "ticket was made by the* Gazette clique before" *the Convention assembled*. This was a plain unequivocal assertion, and such as no honest editor would make unless he had *proof* to substantiate it.

As the charge, if true, was disgraceful in the extreme to those connected with the Gazette establishment, and highly dishonoring to the Convention, which was composed of gentlemen of honor, sense, and discernment, from every township and ward in the county except two, and knowing the charge to be entirely false, we felt it to be our duty to call upon the editor of the Advocate for proof to sustain his malicious and slanderous assertion.

For some time the "*Honest gentleman*," (we must not forget the soubriquet he has chosen for himself,) of the Advocate maintained a dogged silence—until the overflowing of his mortification, at being *caught* and held up to the public gaze in his *natural deformity*, burst through all bounds, and he vents his spleen by calling us hard names, and pronouncing himself an "*honest gentleman!*"

He says, further, that he

"*Cannot consent to enter into any formal defence of imputations coming from such a source.*"

His meaning in this sentence we suppose is, that having, by his own *fiat* constituted us a "BLACKGUARD," he cannot consent to answer our charge of falsehood and slander, for his assertions concerning the Gazette and Convention. The *sense* and *decency* of such a course is sufficiently apparent without any remark from us.

But he has not stopped in his course of folly. He had not made himself *ridiculous enough* by pronouncing himself an *honest gentleman* and us a *blackguard*,and then in all the dignity of his *self-constituted honorable and gentlemanly standing*, refuse to answer our reasonable request—but he must go a step further, and render himself the *laughing stock* of every *sensible* man.

He says, if we will *prove his charge not true*, he will publish the evidence. We always thought that the *burden of proof lay with the person making the charge*. He has charged the Gazette with an infamous transaction—we deny it and call upon him for proof, and he turns round and tells us if we can *prove* his charge not true he will publish it.

This reminds us of an anecdote relative to an occurrence that took place not a hundred miles from this city. A. had sued B. on a note of hand. On the trial the justice held out the note to B. and asked him if that was his handwriting. B. said it was not. "Well, prove it is not then," replies the justice.

So, friend Parkin wishes us to prove our innocence!

We are sorry to have to exhibit our neighbor in such an unenviable light, but duty to ourselves and the public compels us.

Duty on Tea and Coffee.—We congratulate our readers that the obnoxious tax on Tea and Coffee, which was retained in the Revenue Bill in the House, by a dexterous manœuvre of the Loco Foco members, in order to destroy the whole Bill, has been *stricken out* in the Senate. The vote on it stood as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Clay of Alabama, Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Nicholson, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright and Young—39.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Clay of Kentucky, Henderson, Kerr, Merrick, Preston, Rives and Southard—10.

Mr. Everett.—We are as much as ever in the dark in respect to the nomination of this gentleman. The rumor that Mr. Webster will be sent to England, and Mr. Everett to Spain, is too improbable to be entertained a moment. Mr. Webster will never consent to any such arrangement. Mr. Everett must now be the Minister to England, or the North will be trampled upon, derided, insulted, unless some other reason than *opposition to slavery* shall be urged against his confirmation. Had Mr. Webster been proposed in the first place, no man would have pleased the North better, but there is a principle of vast importance involved in this appointment now, and any Northern man, be he who he may, who would accept of a nomination under these circumstances, would receive and deserve the bitter and universal condemnation of the whole North.

If Southern Senators persist in their opposition *now*, they do it with their eyes open, and with the consequences faithfully portrayed before them. We rejoice to have it to say, that with one single exception, as far as we can learn, the press, both north and south, have spoken forth manfully against this contemplated outrage. That exception, and it is welcome to all the honor, is the St. Louis Republican.

A writer in the Richmond Whig, thus nobly and eloquently speaks forth:

"Are Southern gentlemen out of their senses? or do they wish to see this Union dissolved, and with it all the brightest hopes of the human race wither and decay? If they do, then I say to them press this question! Do they wish to give tenfold strength to the Abolitionists, by bringing to their aid the whole North? If they do, press this question! Do they wish to see the South proscibed—oppressed—trampled upon?—then press this question! What Northern man will submit to such an inquisition into his abstract opinions? What Northern State will stand by and see her sons proscribed for entertaining an opinion which, though we may think it wrong, they conscientiously believe to be right?"

Virginia Doctrines.—The suicidal policy of Virginia in opposing every object which is proposed for the welfare of the country, by interposing her constitutional objections and incomprehensible "abstractions," has attracted much attention of late in all parts of the country, from the accidental influence those opinions have obtained over the welfare of the nation, by the Providential accession of John Tyler to the chair of the Presidency.

The following remarks, from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, exhibit the resources of Virginia, in juxtaposition with the ruinous effects of her politics, in a striking light. They are taken from a lengthy article descriptive of the Bituminous coal fields near Richmond and on the head waters of the Potomac.

"But what shall we say of the Commonwealth of Virginia—a State that Nature has made *rich*, and politicians have made *poor*—a State that at the close of the Revolution equalled in population New York and Pennsylvania combined—a State with all the advantages of becoming a great Commonwealth, in commerce, agriculture and manufactures, now reduced to the fourth State in the Union. The great and rich Limestone valleys of Pennsylvania—the Cumberland,and that in which Lancaster is situated, extend into Virginia with all their beauty and fertility. Navigable bays and rivers penetrate these valleys and afford sites for commercial towns and cities. Iron ore is abundnant in every section of the Commonwealth, and her Salt Works are capable of supplying the Union. She has coal equal to England, and water power in abundance. No State in this Union has such resources except Pennsylvania. What then is the cause of her comparative decline? Her black population is not the sole cause. It is the pernicious doctrine of her leading politicians that blights the prosperity not only of Virginia, but of every section of the country where its influence reaches. The want of a home market is now impoverishing Virginia. Her mountains are full of iron and coal, but her statesman are in favor of free trade in British iron, an empty treasury, a vitiated currency, and no market for their agricultural produce. Her water power is beyond computation, but it would be *unconstitutional* to encourage manufatcures by a discriminating duty on foreign goods, and therefore it must run to waste forever. Thus it is, that a State that might rank among the most wealthy and powerful in the Union, is sinking into insignificance, and whose influence will soon be lost by a transference of power beyond the mountains."

From the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Washington, September 4.

The Revenue Bill was taken up and discussed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Clay made a brilliant expose of a dark subject. I shall content myself with giving you the estimates entered into by Mr. Clay, and merely mentioning that the amendment of Mr. Woodbury, to exempt tea and coffee from duty, passed by a vote of 39 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. Clay estimates the actual revenue for the first half year of 1841, as follows:

For Customs,	$6,113,410 50
Public Lands,	826,669 95
Bank Bonds,	637,049 47
Miscellaneous items,	64,945 83
	$7,642,075 76

Expenditures during the same time:—

Civil, Miscellaneous and Foreign Intercourse,	$3,062,524
Military,	6,552,893
Naval,	2,559,866
	$12,065,706
Public debt,	3,937
Treasury notes redeemed, including interest,	2,362,450
Difference between actual revenue and actual expenditures for the first half year of 1841,	6,789,437

Probable revenue for the last half of the year 1841, supposing the Revenue Bill then before them not to pass:

Customs,	$6,113,410 51
Public Lands,	826,669 95
Miscellaneous items,	64,945 83
	$7,005,026 29
Expenditures during the same period for the Civil, Miscellany, Foreign Intercourse, Military, Naval, Public Debt and Treasury Notes,	$16,116,560 47
Thus making the total deficiency of the revenue, to meet the actual expenditures for the year 1841,	$15,900 971 18

To which might be added the appropriations for the present extra session.

Here there is a most appalling spectacle—a legacy left by the last adminstration to its successor. And yet the opposition are ever crying out "economy and retrenchment." Verily it will require both these virtures to be exercised in a pre-eminent degree, to rid the new administration of the debts of the last.

FULLER'S PRESS PAPERS.

750 LBS. FULLER'S PRESS PAPERS, a superior article, tied flat, so that any number of sheets desired may be furnished to order, just received and for sale at the bookstore of LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,
Sept 1.—w3t&d6t, No. 89 Wood street.
Mercury and Manufacturer each copy 3t

NEW GOODS.

PRESTON & MACKEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 81, Market Street, Pittsburgh.
August 31, 1841.—wly.

STRAY COWS.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber on Turtle Creek, about 10th instant, a young RED BRINDLED COW, slope off the right ear, some white about the head; and an old BLACK AND WHITE COW, a strap with buckle round her neck; no other marks perceivable. Both Cows giving milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.
HENRY FUNK.
Funk's Mills, August 24, 1841.*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.
In the matter of the Voluntary Assignment of Andrew Pierce. } And now, to wit, August 7th, 1841. Partial account of E. B. Todd, Esq., Assignee filed; and the Court Appoint Thomas Mellon, Esq., to audit said account, and distribute the balance in the hands of the accountant, among the creditors of the assignee.
From the Record,
A. SUTTON, Prot'h.

The Auditor above named will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 23d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. T. MELLON.
August 27.—w3t.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA,
OR WILD CHERRY;
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPTION.

That Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medicine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.

No one, heretofore, has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold, having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.
CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

POOR HOUSE.

WHEREAS, in and by the 15th Section of an Act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 22d day of April, 1841, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to cause said Section to be published, &c. Now, therefore, in compliance with the requirements of said section, I, Benjamin Weaver, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby publish the same as follows to wit:

Section 15. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Allegheny county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of the several wards, townships, boroughs, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "Poor House," and in the inside, "for a Poor House" or "against a Poor House;" and if it shall appear, upon casting up the votes in the different districts, at the Court House on the same day that the other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a Poor House, then the foregoing Act to take effect, but if a majority of the votes are found to be against a Poor House, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby declared null and void. And the Sheriff of said County, shall cause this section thereof to be published in all the newspapers printed in said County, at least six weeks previous to next general election; the expenses of which publication shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

And I do hereby requcst the qualified voters of Allegheny County to take notice of the same.
B. WEAVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, August 30, 1841. } Sept 2.—d1&w6t.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Lecky for use, vs. John Chess. } Vend. Ex. No. 404, July T., 1841.

And now, to wit, August 28, 1841. By consent money considered in Court, and on motion of Mr. Woods, the Court appoint Wm. M. Bull, Esq., Auditor,to distribute the same. Certified from the record this 30th day of August, A. D., 1841.
ALFRED SUTTON, Prothy.

In pursuance of the above rule the Auditor therein named will attend for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in Fourth street, next door to the Mayor's Office, on the 5th day of October, 1841, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. WM. M. BULL,
Sept 3.—w3t. Auditor.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.
July 16, 1841.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Richmond, Wayne Co., Indiana } April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,
D. P. HOLLOWAY.
CURTISS & Co.,

ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20.

No. 98. REMOVAL. No. 98.

THE public are respectfully informed that Dr. B. BRANDRETH'S Office is removed to No. 98. Wood street,between Diamond alley and Fifth street, the ONLY PLACE in Pittsburgh where his Vegetable Universal Pills can be obtained. *Mark*, Dr. Brandreth never appoints Druggists, Doctors, or Pedlars his agents, consequently all pills sold *in his name*, are counterfeits. *Remember*, No. 98 Wood street, between Fifth street and Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, Mar. 25—6md&w.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington, July 1, 1841.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions in bulk for the use, of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows—

At New Orleans.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh Superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do. good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1842, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1842.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One-half to be delivered on 1st May, 1842, and the remainder on 1st December, 1842

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

1,000 barrels of Pork
2,000 do. of fresh superfine Flour
900 bushels of new white field Beans
15,000 pounds of good hard Soap
6,000 do. of good hard Sperm Candles
300 bushels of good clean dry salt
4,000 gallons of good cider Vinegar
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1842.

At St. Louis, or Jefferson Barracks, Missouri

100 barrels of Pork
200 do. of fresh superfine Flour
90 bushels of new white field Beans
1,500 pounds of good hard Soap
600 do. of good hard Sperm Candles
30 bushels of good clean dry Salt
400 gallons of good cider Vinegar

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.

400 barrels of Pork
800 do. of fresh superfine Flour
360 bushels of new white field Beans
6,000 pounds of good hard Soap
4,000 do. of good hard tallow Candles
120 bushels of good clean dry Salt
1,600 gallons of good cider Vinegar
The whole to be delivered by the

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH....SEPTEMBER 9, 1841.

☞ Our Bank Note List, carefully corrected, will be found in another column.

Congress has done a good business the last week. The Land Distribution Bill has passed both Houses, received the approval of the President, and is now a law. The Bank Bill has passed both Houses, and is in the hands of the President. Several Bills of minor importance have also passed. The only Bills of importance pending are the Revenue and Fortification bills which are probably passed before this date.

We have restricted ourselves to a small space to-day to make room for important intelligence: to wit, Cincinnati riots, M'Leod affair, Steamboat accidents, increase in the price of Flour, &c., &c.

Flour.—It will be seen, from our selections, that this article has advanced in Baltimore and New York, owing to the expected demand for shipping to England. The same case has also produced a rise in this market, where Flour is now selling from $6 to $6,50. This advance will prove of great advantage to our farmers, and will relieve the West especially out of great pecuniary difficulties.

The malignity of our neighbor of the Advocate against the Antimasonic party is rapidly increasing, and certainly bodes some danger to himself if to nobody else. We sincerely advise our neighbor to keep his temper. He is not of personal importance enough to produce any very tremendous effects, should he swell himself ever so large in his impotent rage—or even burst in his convulsive efforts.

The Advocate says that Mr. Darsie can't be relied upon to support Antimasonic principles. So says Benton Kerr, Patrick M'Kenna, and other Masonic Loco Focos. "Birds of a feather flock together."

The Advocate says, that on next Wednesday the Extra-pay Whigs will nominate a candidate for Senate who will beat Mr. Darsie and Dr. Gazzam both. Wonder they had'nt found out this famous individual before. We shall doubtless have a renewal of the *thousand dollar bet* in the Advocate to-morrow.

The Advocate says, that if the suppression of Masonry is important with Antimasons, they "would not hesitate to prefer Dr. Gazzam to Geo. Darsie." Of course the Advocate means Antimasons in his sense of the term, i. e. Masonic Whigs, such as belong to the Advocate clique, who would swallow locofocoism snout, tail and all, before they would support an honest Antimasonic candidate. They have done such things before.

Dr. Gazzam.—The Loco-Focos held a meeting on Friday evening last at Broadhurst's, where Dr. Gazzam, of whining memory, made one of his usual hop, skip and jump speeches, abusing Mr. Clay, Mr. Craig, Mr. Darsie, &c., in which he made the assertion that Mr. Craig had sold the Gazette to *two a thering Freemasons*. This we pronounce *a base, unmitigated falsehood*. But what could be expected from a man, who, having for years denied that he had demanded specie of Squire Campbell, and even published a certificate intending to convey the same *false impression*, yet acknowledged at last, that HE HAD *demanded specie*, thus writing falsehood upon *his own forehead* in characters too legible to be mistaken.

Steam Boat Accidents.—We learn from the clerk of the Steamer Orphan Boy, that the Wm. Paris, from here to New Orleans, sunk at the foot of Grand Chain—water over her boiler deck. She had a tolerable full freight—no lives lost.

We also learn from the same, that the S. B. Keokuck, bound for Cincinnati, sunk at the foot of Ste. Genevieve Island—water over her boiler deck. The Orphan Boy overtook her in the night, only in time to see her go down: the Captain sent out a yawl, which succeeded in saving one man, whom they took off of a snag; the man said that about twelve of the deck passengers jumped overboard with him, of which number only one succeeded in getting to shore.

We learn that the Keokuck had on board $30,000 worth of Buffalo robes and peltries, besides other freight. Whether insured here or in New York we have not learned.

The Paris we learn had a full freight and we presume was fully insured in the offices in this city.—*St. Louis Repub., September*, 1.

The News and the Baltimore Market.—The News by the Britannia, which reached here on Saturday morning, caused some stir in flour and an advance in prices from 50 to 62½ cts per bbl. In Howard street, the store price on Friday closed at $6,37½. On Saturday morning, immediately after the arrival of the Eastern mail, and before the English intelligence was generally made public, parcels were obtained by those who were in possession of the advices at $6,44. Other lots amounting to about 700 barrels were afterwards sold at $7, and holders are now asking various prices between $7 and 7,50.

Sales of several parcels of City Mills Flour, comprising about 2000 bbls. were made on Saturday at $7.

There were no sales of Wheat on Saturday. The few parcels at market were held over for to-day.—*Balt. Amer, Sept.* 6.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, September 4.

The news from England by the Britannia produced great excitement yesterday among the dealers in bread-stuffs. Flour, which had been dull of sale at $6 75, rose immediately to $7 50, and choice brands to $8 per barrel; and wheat advanced to $1 50 and $1 55 per bushel. It is somewhat doubtful whether this rise will be fully sustained, as a day or two before the steamer sailed the weather had changed to fair, and a very few days of good weather would make a vast difference in the crops.

The price of flour has fallen off a little to-day and has settled down to $7 25 to $7 37, establishing an advance of about 50 cts. a barrel on all descriptions. The decline in Cotton, in consequence of the Foreign News, is established at ¼ of a cent per pound.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 28th, states that a personal affray took place the day before on the steps of the Custom House, between A. H. Gazzam and Col. John H. Owen, which resulted in the immediate death of the latter from a dirk stab in the pit of the stomach. The particulars are not stated. Mr. Gazzam was in the hands of the sheriff for examination.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Mr. Everett.—Respecting this gentleman's nomination the impression seems general, that it *will* be confirmed. Most fervently do we desire, for the sake of the whole country, that so it may be.—*N. Y. Amer. Sept.* 6.

Thaddeus Stevens.—The nomination of this gentleman for Assembly by our friends in Adams county, has created universal joy throughout the Commonwealth. There being no doubt of his election, his appearance in the Legislature is looked upon as a bright era in the affairs of the State, and the dawning of a better day. The opponent of unnecessary taxation—the unflinching advocate of the Common School System—the Friend of the poor man, and the Foe of Tyranny and Oppression, his re-appearance in the Councils of the State will be hailed as the harbinger of better times by a downtrodden and abused people! Such has been his manly course heretofore, that the people are warranted in congratulating the freemen of Adams for again placing him in a sphere to do honor to themselves and the State.—*Lancaster Buck Eye.*

☞ By the Land Bill which has just passed Congress, Pennsylvania will receive at least THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum, and perhaps a great deal more? Yet Buchanan and Sturgeon—and all the locofocos in the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania—VOTED AGAINST IT. Let the people remember this at the polls, by voting against the two term candidate for Governor of the anti-land bill party!—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 6.

RIOT AND MOBS, CONFUSION AND BLOODSHED.

This city has been in a most alarming condition for several days—and from about 8 o'clock on Friday evening until about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, almost entirely at the mercy of a lawless mob, ranging in number from two to fifteen hundred. Amidst the confusion of such a state of things, it is almost impossible to collect a full or accurate state of facts.—But with deep regret, and acknowledged humiliation, we detail what has happened as well as we can.

On Tuesday evening last, as we are informed, a quarrel took place near the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, between a party of Irishmen and some negroes, in which blows were exchanged, and other weapons, if not fire arms, used. Some two or three of each party were wounded. On Wednesday night the quarrel was renewed in some way, and sometime after midnight, a party of excited men armed with clubs, &c., attacked a house occupied as a negro boarding house on MacAlister street, demanding the surrender of a negro, whom they said had fled into the house, and was there secreted, and uttering the most violent threats against the house, and negroes in general. Several of the adjoining houses were occupied by negro families, including a number of women and children. The violence increased and was resisted by those in or about the houses—an engagement took place and several were wounded on each side—and some guns or pistols were discharged from the house. The interference of some gentlemen in the neighborhood succeeded in restoring quiet after about three-fourths of an hour, when a watchman appeared. But it is singular, that this violent street disturbance elicited no report to the police, nor arrest—indeed that the Mayor remained ignorant of the affair, until late in the day, when he casually heard of it.

On Thursday night another rencontre took place in the neighborhood of the Lower Market, between some young men and boys, and some nigroes, in which one or two of the boys were badly wounded, as was supposed, with knives—how the negroes fared, we did not learn.

On Friday, during the day, there, was considerable excitement, threats of violence, and lawless outbreaks were indicated in various ways, and came to the ear of the police, and of the negroes. Attacks were expected upon the negro residences in McAlister, Sixth and New streets. The negroes armed themselves, and the knowledge of this increased the excitement. But we do not know that it produced any known measures of percaution on the part of the police, to perserve the peace of the city.

Before eight o'clock in the evening, a mob, the principal ornanization of which, we understand was arranged in Kentucky, openly assembled in Fifth Street Market, unmolested by the police or citizens. The number of this mob, as they deliberately marched from their rendezvous towards Broadway and Sixth streets, is variously estimated, but the number increased as they progressed. They were armed with clubs, stones, &c., &c.

Reaching the scene of operations with shouts and blasphemous imprecations, they attacked a negro confectionary house on Broadway, next to Sycamore, and demolished the doors and windows. This attracted an immense crowd.—Savage yells were uttered to encourage the mob onward to the general attack upon the negroes. About this time, before 9 o'clock, *J. W. Platt*, in a way, highly creditable to himself addressed the mob, exhorting them to peace, obedience to law, and to retire without further violence. His voice was drowned by the violent shouts of the mob, and the throwing of stones. At this time, we verily believe, a determined crops of fifty or one hundred mch, would have dispersed the crowd. The Mayor came up and addressed the people, in a very proper way. The savage yell was instantly raised—"down with him!"—"run him off"—were shouted and intermixed with horrid imprecations and exhortations to the mob to move onward. We took some pains to ascertain who these *leading disturbers* of the peace were, and think a large portion of the leaders, and the most violent, came from other parts, were strangers—some were said to be connected with river navigation and were strongly backed by boat hands of the lowest and most violent order. They advanced to the attack with stones &c., &., and were repeatedly fired upon by the negroes. The mob scattered, but immediately rallied again, and again were in like manner repulsed. Men were wounded on both sides, and carried off—and many reported dead. The negroes rallied several times, advanced upon the crowd, and most unjustifiably fired down the street into it, causing a great rush down the street. These things were repeated until past 1 o'clock, when a party procured an iron six pounder from near the river, loaded with boiler punchings, &c., and hauled it to the ground, against the exhortations of the Mayor and others. It was posted on Broadway and pointed down Sixth street. The yells continued, but there was a partial cessation of the firing. Many of the negroes had fled to the hills. The attack upon houses was recommenced, with the firing of guns, on both sides, which continued during most of the night—and exaggerated rumors of the killed and wounded filled the streets. The cannon was discharged several times.

About 2 o'clock, a portion of the military, upon the call of the Mayor, proceeded to the scene of disorder and succeeded in keeping the mob at bay. In the morning and throughout the day, several blocks, including the battle-ground, were surrounded by sentinels, and kept under martial law—keeping within, the negroes there, and adding to them such as were brought during the day, seized without particular charge, by parties who scoured the city, assuming the authority of the law.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Court House on Saturday morning, at which the Mayor presided. This meeting was addressed by the Mayor, Judge Read, Mr. Platt, Sheriff Avery, and Mr. Hart. They resolved to observe the law, to discountenance mobs, invoked the aid of the civil authorities to stay the violence, and pledged themselves to exertion in aid of the civil authority to arrest and place within reach of the law, the negroes who wounded the two white boys on Columbia st. That the Township Trustees enforce the law of 1807, requiring security of negroes pledging themselves to enforce it to the letter, until the city, "is relieved of the effect of modern abolitionism, assuring "our Southern brethren," to carry out that "act in good faith"—and to deliver "up, under the law of Congress forthwith," every negro who escapes from his master and comes within our borders.

They requested the Mayor, Sheriff, and civil authorities, to proceed at once to the dwellings of the blacks and disarm them of all offensive weapons—and recommending search for offenders against the laws, immediate legal proceedings against them, and an efficient patrol to protect the persons and property of the blacks, during the present excitement, and until they give the bonds required by the act of 1807 or leave the city. They requested the parents and guardians of boys to keep them at home, or away from the scene of excitement. They "Resolved, That we view with abhorrence the proceedings of the Abolitionists in our city, and that we repudiate their doctrines, and believe it to be the duty of every good citizen by all lawful means to discountenance every man who lends them his assistance.' These resolutions were reported by a committee composed of Messrs. J. W. Platt, J. C. Avery, R. A. Madison, J. C. Vaughan, B. Storer, D. T. Disney, J. Read, J. Goodin, and N. W. Thomas, were adopted *unanimously*, signed by the Mayor of the city, Col. Davies, as President of the meeting, and Edward Woodruff, President of the City Council, as their Secretary, printed in handbills, and posted in all parts of the city.

The *City Council* also held a special session and passed resolutions invoking the united exertions of orderly citizens to the aid of the authorities—to put down the violent commotion existing in the city, to preserve order and vindicate the law against the violence of an excited and lawless mob—requesting all officers, watchmen, and firemen to unite for the arrest of all rioters and violaters of law, and the Marshall to increase his deputies to any number, not exceeding five hundred, to preserve life and protect property—requiring the Mayor and Marshal to call in the aid of the county militia to preserve order, and the Captain of the Watch to increase his force. These proceedings were posted in handbills. Intense excitement continued during the day, the mob and their leaders boldly occupying the streets without arrest, or any effort to arrest any of them, that we have heard of.

The negroes held a meeting in a church, and respectfully assured the Mayor and the citizens that they would use every effort to conduct as orderly, industrious and peaceable people, and to suppress any imprudent conduct among their population and to ferret out all violators of order and law—deprecated the practice of carrying about their persons any dangerous weapon, pledged themselves not to carry or keep any about their persons or houses, and expressed their readiness to surrender all such. They expressed their readiness to conform to the law of 1807, and give bond, or to leave within a specified time—and tendered their thanks to the Mayor, watch, officers, and gentlemen of the city, for the efforts made to save their property, their lives, their wives and children.

I will now proceed to give you soberly and without embellishment, the facts in relation to this all-absorbing matter. About a week since, letters were received from the Secretary of State, addressed to the Sheriff and First Judge of the county, informing them that they had received information from persons entitled to belief, that an attempt would be made to rescue McLeod, now confined in our jail, and subsequently to dispose of him, according to the judgment of his captors. He referred to the canon recently taken from several of the arsenals at the West, and the powder collected at Syracuse, (which was the cause of the late lamentable calamity,) as connected with the design.—He advised the Sheriff to take precautions to guard against any enterprise of this kind, without exciting any unnecessary solicitude in the public mind. Several other letters were received from other sources, to the same purport.

One was from Washington, the information contained in which was derived from the British Minister. McLeod himself received several, *warning* him against secret and open violence, and assuring him, in the most confident manner, that he was a "doomed man," unless he conducted himself with extraordinary circumspection. Our Sheriff of course heeded intimations from such high authority, assembled some of our citizens, organized a patrol, who traverse our streets from night until morning. But this is not all. Yesterday, Gov. Seward himself was here, and authorized a more perfect and effective organization. In conformity with his advice, we have now a number of the Utica military corps, who with some of our citizens, constitute the night guard, we are likewise to have a body of one hundred men, (citizens,) who are to be furnished with arms and ammunition by the State, and be ready at a moment's alarm, to turn out.

These, Mr. Editor, are the first movements in the "McLeod war." The man himself, about whom all this pother is made, is confined to the yard of the jail—does not trespass beyond, and is apparently one of the least concerned of those who figure in this eventful history. As some of your readers may not have known more than his name, and his imputed connection with the Caroline affair, I will, for their information, communicate somewhat as to this now celebrated individual. McLeod is, at this time, forty-two years of age—a Scotchman by birth, a thick set, broad shouldered, full-chested man, abought five feet eight or nine inches high with, rather light hair, blue eyes, full face, and low forehead. He is, what may be of more interest to some of your readers, likewise a Bachelor. If this outline of the gentloman should convey to you no favorable impression, you would be mistaken.

His address is unusually prepossessing,—he is extremely frank and social in his manners, and withal uncommonly intelligent. In early life he received quite a good education, learning Latin and Greek; and subsequently travelled as an amanuensis to Major Russel of the Engineers, a near relative, if not a son of the nobleman of that name, who was murdered by his valet in London, a year or so since.—More recently, he travelled in France, and in 1830, first touched his foot on our free soil.—During most of the time spent in this country, he has acted as Deputy-Sheriff in the Niagara District of Upper Canada. You will remember that he was first arraigned for his agency in the burning of the Caroline, under the name of "Angus McLeod," a younger brother of his. He was released on account of this informality, but was subsequently indicted and arrested under his own proper name, Alex. M'Leod. The examination upon his arrest, took place at Lewiston, and continued five days, upon which he was committed to jail at Lockport, with a guard around his jail during the entire period of his confinement there, six months.

The last Spring he was taken to New York on a habeas corpus, where application for his discharge was made by his counsel, Joshua A. Spencer; and at the late July term was brought to Utica to hear the decision on this application It being denied, he was placed in the custody of the sheriff of this county, and confined in jail in this place. Here he has since remained, solacing himself with books, conversation, and his own thoughts, the latter of which you may well imagine, under the circumstances, are not the most agreeable. He has excited no small curiosity among the farmers in our neighborhood a large number of whom have visited him, and have generally left him with the most favorable impressions of his disposition.

McLeod is free in his communications on the matter in which he is involved, answering all question, and supplying the minutest details as to his conduct during the patriot war, and stedfastly denying any connection with the memorable outrage on the rights and honor of our country with which he stands charged. As to the probability of an attack, you can judge, with your knowledge of the feeling at the West, as correctly as myself. There is at least foundation enough to warrant all the precautions that have been adopted. Whether McLeod has more to dread from open assault than private assassination, is a question. He is more apprehensive of the latter than the former.

* * *

The mob was in many cases encouraged, and in some, led on, by persons from Kentucky.—They declared they had been sent for, and that hundreds of others were organized and ready to come here to rid the city of the negroes and abolitionists.

We ourselves heard, one of these, a respectable looking man, shouting to the mob to put down the Mayor and others. In some cases the motions of the mob were directed and managed by mere boys, who suggested the points of attack and the object, put the vote, declared the result and led the way! Think for one moment, of a band calling themselves *men*, disarming, carrying away and securing in prison, the male Negroes, promising security and protection to their women and children—and, while they were confidently reposing in that security, return with hellish shouts to attack these helpless and unprotected persons! The cowardly character of the attack distinctly shows the want of *manly feelings* in the assailants. We cannot use terms too strong to mark the leaders and instigators of this mob though we sincerely think there were many honest but misguided men engaged in it, who will themselves regret it most deeply.

Excitement continued during yesterday. The Council held a meeting, and a meeting of the citizens succeeded, in which the Governor, who was in the city, with other gentlemen took part. Resolutions were adopted for an efficient organization for the night.

Monday Morning, 3, *A. M.*

No disturbances have occurred in our city during the night. The different military companies were stationed at various points through the city. Captain Taylor's troop of horse together with a large number of citizens formed themselves into companies of about thirty each who kept up a patrol until about 2 o'clock, when the citizens generally retired, leaving the military on duty.

Correspondence of the New York American.

Whitesboro', Sept. 1, 1841.

If you were here among us, in our hitherto quiet village, you would again be compelled to shoulder your musket, to revive the warlike reminiscences of your former campaigns, and to prepare for the various contingencies that may befall men about to "do battle." That war actually prevails, I am not prepared to declare; but that some of the "pomp and circumstance" of it, not perhaps on the most formidable scale, is daily presented to our eyes, I solemnly affirm. I notice by your paper of Monday evening, that not a rumor has penetrated the metropolis—that you are perfectly ignorant of the commotion that prevails around us—that while we are awakened at midnight by the challenge of the patrol, and the tread of men, you sleep quietly water, on your beds dreaming of cotton, tea, calicoes, and "leaders."

I am unwilling that this state of things should exist; that events of such "pith and moment" should actually transpire, and you unmindful of them; that we should be "in arms," march from one end of the town to the other, from 9 o'clock at night until five o'clock in the morning, encounter the manifold perils of mud, and dogs, &c., and no editor be found to give tongue to our deeds.

At 3 P. M. the Mayor, Sheriff, Marshal, and a portion of the police, proceeded to the battle ground, and there, under the protection of the military, though in the presence of the mob, and so far controlled by them, as to prevent the taking away of any negroes, upon their complying with the law. Several negroes gave bond, and obtained the permission of the authorities to go away with sureties, some of our most respectable citizens, but were headed even within the military sentinels, and compelled to return within the ground. It was resolved, to embody the male negroes, and march them to jail for security, under the protection of military and civil authorty. From 250 to 300 negroes, including sound and maimed, were with some difficulty marched off to the jail, surrounded by the military and officers; and a dense mass of men, women and boys, confounding all distinction between the orderly and disorderly accompanied with deafening yells. They were safely lodged, and still remain in prison, separated from their families. The crowd was in that way dispersed.

Some then supposed we should have a quiet night—but others, more observing, discovered that the lawless mob had determined on further violence, to be enacted immediately after night fall. Citizens disposed to aid the authorities were invited to assemble, enroll themselves, and organize for action. The Military were ordered out, firemen were out clothed with authority as a police band. About 80 citizens enrolled themselves as assistants of the Marshal, and acted during the night under his directions, in connection with Judge Torrence, who was seclected by themselves. A portion of this force was mounted. A troop of horse, and several companies of volunteer infantry continued on duty until near midnight. Some were then discharged to sleep upon their arms. Others remained on duty till morning, guarding the jail, &c.

As was anticipated the mob, efficiently organized, early, commenced operations, dividing their force and making attacks at different points, thus distracting the attention of the police. The first successful onset was made upon the printing establishment of the Philanthropist. They succeeded in entering the establishment, breaking up the Press, and running with it, amidst savage yells, down through main street to the river, into which it was thrown. The military appeared in the alley near the office, interrupting the mob for a short time. They escaped through the by ways and, when the military retired, returned to their work of destruction in the office, which they completed. Several houses were broken open in different parts of the city, occupied by negroes, and the windows, doors and furniture totally destroyed. Among such is the confectionary establishment of Burnet, near the upper market—a shop on Columbia near Sycamore—the negro church on 6th street, and four or five houses near it—a small frame near the synagogue on Broadway, and several houses on Western tow near the river. One of their last efforts was to fire or otherwise destroy the Book establishment of Messrs. Truman and Smith, on Main. From this they were driven by the police, and soon after, before day-light, dispersed from mere exhaustion, whether to remain quiet or to recruit their strength for renewed assault we may know before this paper is circulated.

Mortifiying as is the declaration, truth requires us to acknowledge, that our good city has been in complete anarchy, controlled mostly by a lawless and violent mob for twenty-four hours, trampling all law and authority under foot. We feel this degradation deeply—but so it is. It is impossible to learn the precise number killed and wounded, either of whites or among the negroes, probably several were killed on both sides, and some twenty or thirty variously wounded, though but few dangerously. Several of the citizen police were hurt with stones and brick bats, which were thrown into the crowd by the mob. The authorities succeeded in arresting and securing about forty of the mob, who are now in prison—others were arrested, but were rescued or made their escape otherwise. We have attempted a plain general narrative of these disgraceful proceedings—have endeavored to be accurate in our facts, and to narrate them in their order of occurrence without coloring or distortion. Such a narrative, at this time, we thought necessary to check the exaggerated rumors which have doubtless spread in all directions. Many of these transactions occurred under our own observation, during Friday night, and the evening and night of Saturday.

We see in these outrages much to deplore, and we see much which merits unqualified condemnation, which has been done, and omitted during the violence of these lawless excesses. But it behoves all of us *now* to be calm, and firm, to prevent another outbreak—to draw out for the preservation of the public peace, all good citizens. Many have hitherto done little to stop this destructive violence, who should unite, and we still trust nearly all will yet nite, to restore the quiet of the city, and efficacy to the law. Hereafter, when the public mind is in condition to be reasoned with we shall speak as we think upon this subject, offend whom it may.

For the Gazette.

September 2nd, 1841.—Agreeably to a call of a committee of the Bethel Total Abstinence Society, a convention of Temperance men was held in a beautiful grove near Bethel Church. The meeting was organized by electing the following named gentlemen as officers:

President,

Henry Sterling.

Vice Presidents,

John Hannen, Esq., Mr. Arthur Morrow,
Benj. McLain, W. A. Irwin, Esq.,
George Darsie, Esq., Robert Mackey,
Dr. Wm. A. Penniman.

The Convention was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Elliott. After which the following named gentlemen presented their credentials as delegates to the Convention.

Alleghany City Temperance Society.—John Hannen, Esq., Robt. Gray, Rev. Dr. Elliott, John Mitchell, Dr. J. Smith, Hezekiah Nixon, A. H. Hoge, Henry Hannen, Wm. C. Cooper, Rev. A. W. Black, Henry Sterling.

Monongahela City.—Rev. John Carr, David Wilson.

Long Run.—Andrew Christy, Thomas Sampson.

Washington T. A. Society, Alleghany City.—Wm. Karns, Geo. A. Kirts, Wm. Pharsons, Wm. B. Foster, Wm. Grayham, Andrew Elliott, Robt Fairman Joseph Turner, A. Lamont, G. Vanosdollin, T. G. McGiffin, Wm. T. Jones, And. Graham, James Cole, James Park, David Duncan, W. A. Irvine.

Franklin Temperance Society.—Edmund Thomas, Samuel Hamilton, Benj. Williams.

Temperance Soc. of Jeff. College.—Messrs. Haslett, Reddick and Martin.

Wash. Total Abstinence Society, Pittsburgh.—R. N. Haslett, Cornelius Kingsland, D. E. Mitchell, Myers Barker.

East Liberty T. A. Society.—Thos. Brown, M. D., L. F. Winebiddle, Thos. Aiken, Alex Hay.

Fifth Ward Total A. Society, Pittsburgh.—Jas. Hamilton, J. A. Parkinson, Abraham Day, Robt. W. King, J. R. Wilcox.

Sharpsburgh T. A. Society.—Stephen Clark, N. G. Miller, And. Morton, David Bryson.

Elizabeth T. A. Society.—F. C. Flannegin, Dr. W. A. Penniman, Dan'l. M'Curdy, David Wilson, Jacob F. Wall.

The Convention was ably and eloquently addressed by Wm. B. Foster, Esq., and J. D. Mahon, Esq.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, Convention was called to order by the President, and addressed by Messrs. Kingsland, T. G. M'Giffin, G. Vanosdollin, Wm. Karnes, Wm. Pharsons, and Rev. Mr. Bryan in his usual happy style.

On motion of Rev. A. W. Black, and Rev. Bryan, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Total Abstinence Societies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Temperance Convention sometime during the course of this fall, to be styled the Western Temperance Convention.

Resolved, further, that this Convention recommend the establishment of a Temperance Journal in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and we engage to give it a hearty and efficient support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the papers in the County.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

Henry Sterling, Prest.

Hiram Hultz, }
B. F. Sawyer, } Secretaries.

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE 'GAZETTE.'

N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 33 Market Street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Banks of Pittsburgh,	3pm
State Scrip, issued at Pittsburgh	par
Certificates of Deposit, payable in B'kable funds,	par
Exchange Bank Post Notes,	par
Berks County Bank,	6dis
Towanda Bank,	7
Erie Bank,	7
Waynesburgh, Post Notes and Certificates,	7
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville, Post Notes,	7
United States Bank, and Branches,	30

OHIO.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,	1
Western Reserve Bank, Warren,	1
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	1
Bank of Marietta,	2
Bank of Chillicothe,	6
Bank of Zanesville,	5
Bank of Putnam,	6
Bank of Circleville, (H. Lawrence, Cashier,)	1
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	6
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	6
St. Clairsville Bank,	2
Cleveland Banks,	6
Cincinnati Banks,	6
Bank of Wooster,	6
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon,	6
Bank of Massillon,	6
Bank of Sandusky,	6
Bank of Geauga,	6
Bank of Norwalk,	6
Bank of Xenia,	6
Bank of Granville,	6
Bank of Hamilton,	6
Com. Bank of Scioto,	6
Dayton Bank,	6
Farmers Bank of Canton,	6
Lancaster Bank,	6
Urbana Banking Company,	6
Post Notes,	7
All under $5,	7

INDIANA.

State Bank and Branches,	6

KENTUCKY

Bank of Louisville,	4
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	4
Northern Bank and Branches,	4

ILLINOIS.

State Bank and Branches,	7
Bank of Shawneetown,	7
Bank of Cairo,	—

MISSOURI.

Missouri State Bank and Branches,	5

TENNESSEE.

All solvent Banks,	9

ALABAMA.

All solvent Banks,	8

LOUISIANA.

Bank of Louisiana,	3
Bank of Orleans,	3
Exchange Bank,	3
Merchants' Bank,	3
All other solvent Banks,	3

GEORGIA.

All solvent Banks,	10

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Bank & Branches,	2
Bank of Cape Fear and Branches,	2
Merchants' Bank,	2

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bank of the State and Branches,	1
Bank of Charleston,	1
Bank of S. Carolina,	1
South-Western Rail-road Bank,	1
Bank of Georgetown,	2
Cambden Bank,	2
Bank of Hamburgh,	2
All other solvent Banks,	2

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Virginia,	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	1
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	1
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Wheeling, Va, and Branches,	7
North Western Bank of Va. and Branches,	7
Post Notes,	7

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bank of the Metropolis,	2
Patriotic Bank,	2
Bank of Potomac,	2
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Georgetown,	2
Farmers' Bank, Alexandria,	2
Bank of Washington,	2

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City Banks,	par
Bank of Salisbury,	3
Mineral Bank,	3
Washington County Banks,	2
All other solvent banks,	3

DELAWARE.

All Banks,	1
Under $5,	2

NEW JERSEY.

All solvent Banks,	par

NEW YORK.

City Banks,	3pm
County Banks,	2pm
Post Notes and Certificates on time issued by the Free Banks,	no sale

CONNECTICUT.

City Bank New Haven,	2pm
do. payable city Bank New-York,	2pm
Bridgeport Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks,	2pm

RHODE ISLAND.

American Bank,	2pm
Arcade Bank,	2pm
Bank North American,	2pm
City Bank,	2pm
Eagle Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks,	2pm

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston City Banks,	2pm
County Banks,	2pm

MAINE.

All solvent Banks,	2pm

MICHIGAN.

Bank of Michigan,	—
Bank of St. Clair, payable at Circleville,	10
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Detroit,	—
Branch at St. Joseph,	—

GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.

Eagle, old,	10 66
" new,	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish,	16 00
" Patriot,	15 50
Sovereign,	4 85
Guineas,	5 00
Frederickd'ors,	7 80
Ten Thalers,	7 80
Ten Guilders,	3 90
Louisd'ors,	4 50
Napoleons,	3 80
Ducats,	2 15@2 25

SPECIE.

Gold and Silver,	3pm

EXCHANGE.

On Philadelphia,	½
On New York,	½

☞ *ALL BANKS marked thus — are not purchased by the Brokers.*

Business Stand and Farm for Sale.—246 acres of Land 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. There are about 160 acres cleared and under good fence; the balance is well timbered; and there is a tolerable good hewed log House, and a large hewed log Barn and Stable; also, a good pump of water at the door; the land is perfectly level, and fit for cultivation; it is well watered, having one or more springs in each field.

There are two orchards of about 13 acres, the most part grafted fruit, and in good bearing order at present. It will be sold low and on accommodating terms, (one third in hand and the balance in five yearly payments,) or will be exchanged for merchandize, such as Dry Goods or Groceries, or Real Estate in Allegheny or Pittsburgh. Title indisputable. Also, a Farm containing 65 acres, 7 miles from Pittsburgh. Enquire of Alex. Smith,
Sept. 10.—wtf. Auctioneer, Allegheny.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Stafford Young, (late of Pittsburgh, Merchant,) will please call on the subscriber at his house on Smithfield street, in order to settle their accounts, notes, &c. Those having claims due from said decedent, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to Thomas Dickson,
Sept. 10.—w8t. Administrator.

A Stray Mare was taken up by the night watch, on the morning of the 5th inst She is a large bay, about 10 years old, and very badly cut on the right hind leg. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to the ordinances of the city, in such case made and provided. J. W. Young,
Sept. 9.—d2&w1t.* Captain of Watch.

Administrator's Notice.

Take notice, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John D. Baird, late of this city, all, therefore, who know themselves indebted to said estate, will come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, will present them properly attested for settlement. Saml. Baird,
Sept. 10.—w6t. Administrator.

Notice.—All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Downer, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to him without delay. Isaac Murdock,
Sept. 3, 1841.—w6t*. Administrator.

John H. Ebbert,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,
June 18, 1841.—wly. Pittsburgh.

1842.

Loomis' Almanac, No. 8.—Just published by the subscriber, the above No. of the Pittsburgh, and same No. of the Magazine Almanac, Being the 41st No. of Cramer's continued, on a new and improved plan, for the year of our Lord 1842: being second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and after the Fourth of July, the Sixty-seventh year of American Independence. Calculated by Sanford C. Hill, Esq., to equal, mean, or clock time, for the horizon and meridian of Pittsburgh, lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long 80 deg. W. of Greenwich; but will serve for the adjacent states without any essential difference. *Education, Friendship, Agriculture and Manufactures*, has been our motto in the publication of the Almanac, from our first number; and we are glad to state, judging from the increasing demand for our Annual, that our efforts to supply reading matter suitable for family use, is duly appreciated by an eligthened public. *For sale in any quantity* by the publisher, and at retail by most merchants in the county.

Luke Loomis, Agent,
No. 89 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Wanted clean Linen and Cotton Rags, and Tanners' Scraps, and highest market price allowed in exchange for school Books and Paper, at No. 89 Wood street. Sept. 1, 1841.—dtf&w3t.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

Just received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY; for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

Agency.—The subscriber, having

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 6, 1841.

From Washington, with the exception of the debate in the Senate, on the Bank Bill, we have nothing of interest. Nothing new on Mr. Everett's case has transpired. No question had been taken on the Bank Bill at last advices. It was expected to pass the Senate on Friday. The opposition members say it will be vetoed—the Whig members say it will not. Time will show.

The Advocate says, that "the secret history of the Gazette clique" "will be written." We hope that when he writes this history, he will not forget to give an explanation of the *slanderous falsehood* with which he stands charged.

The Advocate says the "Irwin meeting" "*sustained* Mr. Irwin." This we deny. The only opinion which could be said to have been expressed by that meeting, was, that it was *inexpedient* to express any opinion in respect to Mr. Irwin at that time. It neither *sustained* nor *condemned* Mr. Irwin.

We would refer the editor of the Advocate to the article of our correspondent, Abiff, in another column. He has a fine chance now to exercise his logical acuteness, and show how an "Extra-pay" Corresponding Committee could legally do business with only *twelve* present, while an Antimasonic Committee would be clearly *illegal* with *twenty-five* present, although the latter acted in conformity to the usages of the party. He will be able to show, clearly and conclusively, that *twelve* is a *quorum* for Extra-pay Whig purposes,—but that to call *twenty-five* a quorum of an Antimasonic Committee would be a perfect outrage on the rights of the people.

To help the Advocate to make out its case, we would refer the editor to an article of his own in a late paper, in which he says, "that twenty-five members out of sixty-six was less than a quorum, and consequently *entirely incompetent to do business of any kind.*" But doubtless he can make it appear as clear as the sun, that *twelve members* out of *thirty-one* form a quorum to all intents and purposes, particularly when business of an extraordinary character is to be transacted.

We believe that there were *thirty-eight* at the meeting of the Antimasonic committee, but as the Advocate insists upon *twenty five*, he may have it so until we prove to the contrary, which we hope to be able to do shortly.

The editor of the Advocate has suddenly become friendly to a law making extra-judicial oaths illegal. We are glad of this, for any accession to so good a cause is matter of gratulation, but yet we cannot but feel suspicious that it is but a ruse to gain the ears of the public in this strong Antimasonic county, while he strikes at the Antimasonic organization. However we hope for the best, and shall probably have an opportunity of putting his sincerity to the test during the coming winter. With honest John Banks for governor, and Thaddeus Stevens in the House, the friends of such a law will have a prospect of success, and will embrace the opportunity to achieve this long sought for victory over Masonry.

The great York Encampment of Volunteers came off lately. The troops were reviewed by the Governor, and several eminent military gentlemen. The Republican says above 500 soldiers were present. From the fuss made about it before hand, we expected at least 5000. If we are not mistaken, Pittsburgh could turn out more than 500 uniformed and disciplined troops in one hour's notice any time.

A Shower of Blood.—The Tennessee papers are publishing accounts of a shower of flesh and [illegible] that fell lately in Wilson county in that State. There seems to be no doubt about the facts in the case, as they have been fully investigated. The following account of this extraordinary incident is copied from the Lebanon Chronicle:

On Saturday last, a young man brought to my office a small piece of tobacco leaf, with an apparent drop of coagulated blood upon it, and requested an analysis of it—stating that the substance upon the leaf had fallen from a cloud in the heavens. This excited my curiosity, and led me to make particular inquiry relative to this strange phenomenon. I ascertained that Mr. J. M. Peyton, of Lebanon, was in the neighborhood at the time this strange shower fell, which led me to inquire of him. Mr. P's. statement was that he was at the house of Mr. E. M. Chandler, living on Spring Creek, about five miles from Lebanon on Friday last—that about one or two o'clock, P. M., two of Mr. Chandler's negroes came in from the tobacco field where they had been at work, and stated to their master, that it had been raining blood in the tobacco field. Whereupon, Mr. Chandler, accompanied by Mr. Peyton and Mr. D. S. Dew, returned with the negroes, and found, promiscously scattered over a portion of the field, drops of blood, adhering to the tobacco leaves. This statement of Mr. Peyton's—he being a gentleman of strict veracity—induced me to go in person to examine for myself. Accordingly on Sunday last, I went to the house of Mr. Chandler, who, in company with Mr. T. R. and John Jackson, proceeded with me to the tobacco ground. Mr. Chandler stated in substance the same that Mr. Peyton had stated; that his negroes were at work in the tobacco, and about half past 11 or 12 o'clock, a rattling noise like rain or hail was heard by them falling around, which they soon found to be drops of blood falling. On looking up, the negroes state that they saw a small red cloud passing swiftly from east to west, immediately over their heads, and which, soon after passing over them, disappeared entirely.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Peyton visited the place, about 3 o'clock the same evening, and found, as they thought, drops of blood and small portions of flesh. Mr. C. stated he found a piece which he thought to be half flesh and half fat, an inch and a half or two inches long, all of which produced a very offensive smell, extending all over the field.

As to the quantity which probably fell, I could get no very satisfactory account, so as to make a probable statement; but that it did fall in a shower over the space above mentioned, and that it is animal matter, are facts unquestioned by me—both from my own observations and from the statements of the gentlemen before named, who are both men of unquestionable veracity.

For the Gazette.

THE EXTRA PAY WHIGS.

It is now several weeks since the Advocate proclaimed that there were but *twenty-five* of the Antimasonic Committee of Correspondence present at the meeting which called the late Antimasonic Convention, and that paper strenuously contended that the Convention was *unauthorised*, because it was called by less than one half the whole committee. This, too, was contended although the Antimasons in all but two Townships sent delegates, appointed to attend to the regular ordinary business, just as had been done for eleven years. That editor maintained this ground, with his usual bull-headed obstinancy.

The position is, no doubt, sound, as a mere abstraction, but the uniform practice of the Antimasonic party here has established a different rule for their *ordinary* business. The extra pay Whig Committee was, however, called together on Saturday last, not for the performance of *ordinary* business. 1st. Because it could not be said to have any *ordinary* business or any established customs, inasmuch as there was no organization two months ago. 2d. Because it was an *extraordinary* occasion which gave rise to their meeting, viz: the withdrawal of two of their candidates.

At the hour appointed instead of being a quorum of sixteen there were only *twelve*, and these twelve proceeded, not to call upon the party to appoint delegates but to call back the same delegates who, having in May performed the duty for which they were appointed, had adjourned *sine die*, and thus become *functus officio*.

They might with the same propriety have selected any other thirty-five men, as to recal those who having been appointed to *form* a ticket had performed that duty and then adjourned *sine die*.

The junta of twelve, not content too with the re-appointment of those who appointed it, has called on the townships which were unrepresented before, to choose delegates now. This gives the affair a still more suspicious aspect. It would have been just as easy to call upon *all* the townships, districts and wards to choose delegates as one half of them. Did the committee think that the former delegates were "choice spirits" who understood the purposes of the leaders, or were they fearful that the party now understands the game of the leaders and might decline appointing delegates, or might give them instructions which would not be in conformity with their schemes?

There is another objection to the *reappointment* of the former delegates, without authority from the party; and the recalling the former delegates is nothing less than a reappointment of them, and that, too, by twelve men, eight of whom were from the city. It is this. Those delegates were appointed when, as Mr. Robinson states, *there was no expectation that the Loco Focos would have a ticket.*

Now they *have* a ticket, and if the Whigs were again requested to meet and choose delegates, those delegates would, many of them probably, advocate the entire withdrawal of the decapitated ticket. I *think* so, because, I find that the whigs generally approve Mr. Robinson's conduct.

But Shakespeare tells us that "man dressed in a little brief authority" "plays fantastic tricks;" and Butler says of authority:

"The fumes of it invade the brain"
"And make men giddy, proud and vain."

ABIFF.

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, September 1.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

BANK BILL.

Mr. Berrien wished to take up the Bank Bill which had been assigned as a special order for this day.

Mr. Rives was desirous to postpone the question until the Revenue Bill was disposed of.—He was not prepared to act upon it at this time.

Mr. Clay of Ky. said the understanding was that the Bill should be disposed of at this time, and that the Revenue Bill should lie over. In reference to the Bank Bill he had made up his mind to vote for it. It was a Bank of Exchange, adopting the half of a whole principle which he had desired. He would vote for the Bill, aud was non-committal no longer. (Laughter.) The difference between the two Bills, though material, left an important half of a great whole—and he would take it on the ground that half a loaf was better that no bread. The bill embraced the provision adhered to by the Senator from Virginia, and the institution proposed was emphatically a Bank of Exchange.

Mr. Archer thought it inconsistent with the usual courtesy of the Senate not to postpone a bill when a colleague has asked it. For himself, he had made up his mind upon the subject.

"How?" said Mr. Clay in his seat.

"For the bill," responded Mr. Archer. "I will avow it since the Senator from Kentucky has told us how he intended to vote."

Mr. Calhoun, hoped the Bill would not be postponed. He wished that the President might have time to dispose of it.

Mr. Rives said he did not wish to postpone the Bill for personal reasons. He was as ready to consider the subject as any Senator could be, and would announce in advance that he could not and would not vote for the Bill as it was. He hoped, however, that it would be so amended that he could vote for it.

The motion to postpone previous orders was renewed and carried, and the Bill was read—occupying an hour and more. [The House having adjourned in the meantime, the members of the House made their appearance in the Chamber. The galleries were also crowded, and a debate of great interest anticipated.]

Mr. Berrien, as chairman of the select committee on the currency, commenced the discussion. Mr. B. said that in the discharge of the duty assigned him, it was necessary to state the opinions of the committee. With a sincere and long cherished conviction that this measure was necessary, or some one like it, the Bill had been reported.

[Mr. Berrien made a long and very able speech in defence of the Bill.]

Mr. Berrien closed, and the question recurred upon the amending of the Bill.

"Question,"—"question,"—was called for by several Senators in the opposition. The question was about to be put upon the engrossment, when

Mr Clay said he begged leave to say only five words. The Bill did not establish such a Bank as he could wish—as the country would require—as the People had a right to expect.—It fell far short of public expectation But it would do some good—much good—and he was ready to do what good he could and trust to hereafter for additional good. He should, therefore, cheerfully vote for the Bill.

[Several amendments were offered by opposition members for the purpose of trammelling the Bill, but they were voted down.]

Mr. Archer then expressed a wish to make some remarks upon the Bill, and the Senate adjourned without taking the question of engrossment.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, September 2

FISCAL BANK.

Mr. Archer said that but for the peculiar position he occupied he should not delay the passage of the bill for a moment. He had opposed two former bills in relation to a Bank, one brought forward at the present session, and he had avowed himself in favor of the bill now before the Senate; and was in its favor. Deny it who may, the currency question was the great question at issue in the recent contest.

Mr. Buchanan followed in the debate. He said the Whig party had done much the present session, and best of all, they had done themselves. Mr. B. proceeded immediately to the consideration of the Bill. First he pronounced an eulogy upon the President for his Veto.—This was followed up by an intimation that the President would Veto the Bank Bill before the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan returned to the Bill, and christened it in the outset as a "kite flying Bank." Bills of exchange would be drawn by men of straw on one another. It was impossible that the President should approve such a Bill as this—a mere speculating species of Banking—a speculating, gambling fiscality.

Upon such a question as this, the great Whig party were to go before the U. States. A Cabinet who would go out upon such a question as this, because President Tyler would veto a Bank Bill like this, would be held in contempt and scorn. Let then the President of the U. States put an old-fashioned Jackson veto upon the Bill.

In reference to the late Veto, Mr. Buchanan said the President of the U. States would have been infamous if he had not vetoed the Bill.—He would have deserved the execration of all parties, and have received the condemnation of all. Mr. Buchanan spoke for an hour and a half, and throughout in a manner very taunting to the Whigs.

Mr. Clay replied to Mr. Buchanan, and with mingled playfulness and severity. He had not intended, he said, to have uttered a single word, and came to hear his friend from Virginia, who he had expected would close the debate. But the address of the honorable Senator had made some reply necessary. The Senator from Pennsylvania had discussed the elements of the Whig party, the Harrisburgh Convention, the majority in Congress, the Veto Message, and the President of the United States. He had said but little in reference to the Bill under consideration, and he should say as little.

But the Senator from Pennsylvania, continued Mr. Clay, changing the subject, is ready to defend the President for his veto message.—He invites him to it, and is sure he will do it. Yes, the Senator who belongs to a party boastingly democratic is found defending prerogatives—Regal Power vetoes. He would sustain the Executive even in a whole shower of vetoes when he and his friends, if consistent, would be in opposition to this monstrous principle of power. He would go over to the Executive and invite the President to come over to him and his party. He would rejoice to see the President abandon his party, and he would receive the man, opposed to him upon every question save this, as his head.

Sir, said Mr. Clay, the President is insulted by these insinuations, and if I were in his place I would repel them. What—to unite against his party and wish them his enemies. The President is too honorable a man to indulge in such perfidy. Such treachery would be inconceivable. The soil of Virginia never had and never would give birth to treason.

I believe, said Mr. Clay, in the purity of blood and the father of John Tyler was one of the noblest and most patriotic men of the Ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. It is impossible that the son and the President could be guilty of treason. The human mind could not conceive a turpitude greater than that of the President now uniting with his enemies,—or a greater baseness than the support of the President by a party who have been opposed to him upon every question save a Bank of the United States.

Sir, said Mr. Clay, the Senator from Pennsylvania need not hope that the dissolution of the Whig party has come; or that it will come. It is as endurable as the principles of eternal truth are endurable. For myself, I am a Whig—living and dying, I am a Whig—and I ask no other fate than to share in common with my party in all its triumphs and all its reverses.

[Another part of Mr. Clay's speech was humorous beyond conception. Nothing of a dramatic character could have surpassed it; and the immense crowd which occupied the floor and the galleries were convulsed with laughter. He painted the locofoco party in the act of congratulating the President for his veto, upon the night of the 16th of August. They were for the most part on that night at the White House. Mr. Clay placed them there with Benton, Calhoun, King of Ala., and Mr. Buchanan at their head,—all with a speech to make, and making speeches for all.

The Senators were convulsed with laughter. Mr. Calhoun denied with some feeling that he was there. Mr. Benton with great vehemence and madness said he was not there, then, though he was there last night. Mr. King colored, and Mr. Buchanan was mum. You may see a full report, of this fancy sketch by and by, and if you should your readers will have a rich treat.

Mr. Buchanan rejoined and commenced first with an allusion to "low wages."

[Mr. Clay had good naturedly reminded the Senator from Pennsylvania of his low wages speech upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, for the purpose of saying that there were no advocates of this doctrine at the Harrisburgh Convention.]

Mr. Buchanan betrayed much feeling when he arose, and Mr. Clay wished to say that his remark was but a playful one. Mr. Buchanan, however, said he would not yield the floor.

"Then go on, go on"—said Mr. Clay,—"at your peril!"

The heat of both Senators was but momentary. Mr. Clay explained, and Mr. Buchanan said he was satisfied. The debate was continued by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Walker, Mr. Rives and others.

[After a session of seven hours the Senate adjourned without taking any question on the Bill.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WESRERN ARMORY.

Mr. Irwin of Pennsylvania, asked the chairman of the committee of ways and means what had been done with a Bill reported by him relating to Western Armories and Hospitals.

The chairman answered that the Bill had been considered by the committee, but that they had deemed it unnecessrry to make a report at the present session of Congress. Mr. Irwin, amidst much confusion—so much so that nothing said could be heard—commented upon the course of the committee.

For the remainder of the session, between ten and two o'clock, at which time the adjournment of the House took place, Resolutions were considered.

From the New York American.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steam Ship BRITANNIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Britannia steamer arrived at Boston yesterday morning at four o'clock, having, left Liverpool the afternoon of the 19th.

She brings 108 passengers, 37 for Halifax and 71 for Boston.

We have by her our files of papers up to the latest dates, for the early receipt of which, we are as usual indebted to Harden's Express.

False intelligence from China, up to the 27th April, had been circulated in London, purporting that the Chinese authorities had violated the armistice, and broken off all trade. The effect was to send up teas somewhat, although the story was not generally believed.

We who have direct dates of 2d May, know that this story is not true.

The more important matter, however, is the condition of the harvest, concerning which, appearances were menacing. Both in France and England the rain had been constant.

From a Paris letter from an authentic source, we translate this passage:

Paris, 14th Sept.—Here affairs are still stagnant, all waiting for the loan, (Humann's loan of 200 millions of francs for the fortifications,) and moreover, the weather has been so bad that serious fears are entertained respecting the crops. Appearances were favorable enough, and in the south a good deal has been harvested, but from Paris North, every thing is cut, or cutting, and for eight days we have nothing but rain, which will ruin all the bright hopes of England. She will find herself anew compelled to draw in her circulation, in order to prevent the exportation of corn, and consequently your country must depend upon her own means for all the loans she may need.

For particulars of the week—and the grain and flour market we refer to the commercial head, remarking here that already the price of wheat had advanced about 1s sterling per bushel of 70 lbs., and American Flour 4s. per bbl. in bond, and 1s per bbl. duty paid.

The annexed letter gives a good insight into the condition of the English markets:

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

During the last fortnight the prevalance of unsettled weather has increased the anxiety as to the Harvest, and contributed further to depress the Cotton Market and the state of trade in the interior. The sales of the week, ending the 13th, were only 18,700 bales, at a decline of fully 1-4c, in prices generally. This week a change of weather (by which the market is now mainly influenced) has given more confidence to buyers and produced a better feeling—the sale during the last two days being 9000 bales, including 1000 on speculation, at rather steadier prices, and at Manchester yesterday there was more inquiry for goods and yarns, although still at very low rates.

Since the 4th there has been a further rapid advance in the Corn Market, the continuance of rain having caused much activity among speculators. The market is, however, easier this week; and as the weather is now fine, with a settled appearance, there is yet a fair prospect of the harvest turning out well. Prices of flour may now be quoted 3 s per bbl. in bond for Western Canal, and 40 to 41s for free flour, the present rate of duty being 12s 5d per bbl., with the probability of a further reduction in the course of a few weeks.

There has been a brisk inquiry for cotton today, and the sales reach 6 to 7000 bales, at ⅛d per lb advance, including 2,000 on speculation, and 800 for export. The weather keeps very fine.

Meeting of Parliament.—Parliament was to meet for the choice of Speaker and other formal business on the 19th ult.

Lord John Russell has addressed the following Circular to the Ministerial members of the House of Commons:

"Downing street, July 31, 1841.

"Sir,—As upon the meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 19th of August, the House of commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the consideration of business of the highest importance, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your attendance on that day.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant. "J. Russell."

The Morning Post, which, it appears, is to be the official organ of the new Ministry, says with regard to the Speakership:

We have reason to know that Sir Robert Peel has communicated to Mr. C. Shaw Lefevr his intention to support the re-election of that gentleman in the event of his being proposed, on the meeting of the new Parliament, as Speaker of the House of Commons. We may add that those personal and political friends of the Right Hon. Baronet to whom this intention has been imparted concur unanimously in the propriety of the decision.

The London Globe of the 17th contains the following apparently official announcement:—

"As, in her Majesty's present condition, any undertaking involving anxiety or fatigue might prove injurious, we understand that Dr. Locock has interposed his veto; and that the new Parliament will be opened by Commission, instead of by the Queen in person."

Case of McLeod.—The London Times closed a long article on the subject of McLeod's detention, as follows:

"These considerations belong, however, to a stage in these proceedings which is, we fear, already past. Principles and arguments, like those we have been using, doubtless suggested themselves in support of the opinion which Lord Palmerston was pledged to maintain in negotiation with the American Government.—To such arguments Mr. Webster's despatch of the 24th April gives no sufficient answer; but that despatch having been, though conciliatory, quite unsatisfactory, and the judgment of Justice Cowan having demonstrated that the law as administered at Utica is slowly drawing along the worst consequences, doubts may reasonably be entertained whether all negotiation on the subject is not peremptorily broken off by the decided rejection of those principles by which the British Government declared itself to be guided.

"Is it becoming to the dignity of this country that we should patiently await the very last, perhaps the fatal, stage of those proceedings, against which we have protested from the first? Is it in any way compatible with the safety of M'Leod, and the honor of the Crown under which he has served, to reserve our more forcible remonstrances till he is sent by these American judges beyond the reach of succor! If M'Leod is to be acquitted by force of evidence, or on any other ground, we presume that he will not be placed in greater jeopardy than he now is in by any acts of the mother-country.—If, as would seem but too probable, his chance of a fair trial is as small as his chance of subsequent pardon, we cannot be too soon prepared to interfere in the only way which remains to us."

These remarks, taken in connection with a rumored augmentation of the British Naval forces in these seas, might be deemed ominous. The London Globe, however, on this latter point says:—

"We have reason to believe there is no truth in the statement, that an addition is to be made to our force upon the North American station. Sir C. Adam is to take with him two ships, one a line-of-battle, and the other the Pique frigate; but these will be recalled."

Cotton has fallen since last accounts, and again risen, but not to the point from which it had declined; and according to the quotations, it would seem to result that upon the whole the price is from 1-4 to 3-8 per lb. lower than when the preceding steamer left England.

The British Queen Steamship.—This fine steamer has, we are informed, been sold by the British and American Steam Company to the Belgian Government. We have not heard the amount of the purchase money. She is now getting ready for sea, and will sail about the end of the present week, under the command of Mr. Keane, who navigated the ill-fated President on her second voyage to and from New York, for Antwerp. It is not yet ascertained what the Belgian Government mean to do with this noble steamer, it is supposed, however, that she is destined to open and continue a communication between Belgium and the United States.

The following paragraph will be matter of news to American readers. It is from the London Times of the 18th inst.

"The sister and the brother-in-law of the President of the United States, have embraced the Roman Catholic faith."

A dreadful explosion took place at Thorley Colliery, near Sunderland, by which nine individuals, men and boys, were killed, and several others seriously injured.

The house of Messrs Montefiore, which some time since failed is on the eve of paying 10s. in the pound. They received lately a large quantity of wool from Sidney.

Advices from Odessa state that several stoppages had taken place there, among others the house of Eslinger for 400,000 rubles and Isais for 200,000 rubles.

Col. Chew, late Charge d'Affairs of the U. States at St. Petersburgh, and Mr. Benjamin Rush, who has been for several years Secretary of Legation from the United States at the Court of St. James, sailed in the Susquehanna, on the 10th ultimo, for Philadelphia.

From France the political intelligence is not of much interest. All seemed quiet at Toulouse and the vicinity.

Fire in Smyrna.—On the night of the 28th of July, a fire broke out in that part of the Smyrna bazaar, occupied by the jewellers.—Such was the rapidity with which the flames extended, that in a short time they reached the quarter inhabited by the Jews, which it nearly reduced to ashes. Eight synagogues and all the houses, with the exception of those of a single street, became a prey to the flames. From the Jew quarter the fire took the direction of the Greek and Turkish quarter. The conflagration then raged over an area of about half a mile in extent, the wind wafting the flames towards the upper town, and rendering the exertions used to extinguish them unavailing. One third of the Turkish city, several bazaars, a number of mosques, eight synagogues, and between 9,000 and 10,000 houses were reduced to ashes. It was believed that between 30 and 40 persons perished by this frightful disaster. Upwards of 20,000 persons, left without bread or an asylum, were dispersed on the adjoining heights, and others were lodged in the public establishments, the barracks, hospitals, and lazarettos.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Dam No. 2, Monongahela River, a light Brindle Cow with several white spots, and one in the forehead. Any person giving information to the subscriber leading to her discovery, will be liberally rewarded.

Strayed away on August 23d, 1841.

CHARLES W. COREY.

Dam No. 2, Sept 2d, 1841. Sept 6—w3t.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,

No. 129 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

July 7, 1841—wly.

WM. L. DENISON,

DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—wly.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a House for the Employment and Support of the Poor, in the County of Allegheny.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Wm. Robinson, Jr., Wm. Hays, John Anderson, Robert Hilands, Francis Karns, James, Espy, James Carter, Robert Wallace, and David Shields, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or that of a majority of them, if this act shall be approved as is herinafter provided, to determine upon and purchase a site for the location of a house for the employment and support of the poor, in the county of Allegheny and to take a conveyance or conveyances therefore, in the name and for the use of the corporation erected in and by this act; and they, or a majority of them, shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the commissioners of said county, on or before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, to be filed in their office; and at the next general election thereafter, the inhabitants of said county, qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, shall elect three reputable citizens of said county, to be directors of the poor and house of employment, for Allegheny, county one of whom shall serve three years, one of whom shall serve two years, and the other one year; and the citizens qualified to vote as aforesaid, shall, at each succeeding general election, elect one person to serve as director, for the period of three years, in room of his whose term of office shall then expire; and the return judges of the general election, shall, at their meeting, on the succeeding Friday, cast up the number of votes, and certify under their hands and seals, the names of the directors so chosen, to the commissioners of said county, who shall file the said certificate in their office, and forth with give notice to the said directors of their election. And it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Allegheny county, to give public notice of the time of holding the election for the directors of the house of employment, at the same time and in the same manner as he is required to do in regard to other officers. And when the said directors shall have been sworn into office, the duties and powers of the commissioners appointed by this act, shall cease and determine, and said powers and duties shall devolve upon and be executed by said directors.

Sec. 2. Every director elected, in manner aforesaid, or appointed as hereinafter directed, shall, within ten days after he is notified of said election or appointment, and before he enters on the duties of said office, take an oath or affirmation before any justice of the peace of said county, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, that he will discharge the duties of director of the poor for said county, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, and perform the duties aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by the directors for the time being, as debts of the same amount are or shall be by law recoverable; and in case of any vacancy, by a refusal to serve, or by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of said directors, the commissioners of said county shall fill such vacancy, by the appointment of a citizen of their county, under the same penalty as is provided as aforesaid, to serve until the next general election, when another direct or shall be elected to serve, as if no vacancy had happened.

Sec. 3. The said directors and their successors, shall forever hereafter be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the poor of the county of Allegheny, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style, and title of 'the directors of the poor, and of the house of employment, for the county of Allegheny,' and by that name shall, and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever, of the gift, alienation, or bequest, of any person or persons whatever, purchase, take, and hold, any lands and tenements, within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect thereon suitable buildings, for the reception, use, and accommodation of the poor of said county, provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintainance, and employment of said poor, and appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof, that he will well and truly, pay and deliver over to his successor in office, all moneys, bonds, notes, books, accounts, and other papers, to the said corporation belonging, which shall then be remaining in his hands, custody, and possession, and the said directors shall employ, and at pleasure remove a stewart or stewards, and require of him or them an oath, or affirmation, and such security for the faithful performance of his or their duties, as they, the said directors shall deem expedient, and shall appoint a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively; and, with the consent of two justices of the peace, bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one years, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their care, and shall moreover exercise and enjoy all such powers as are now vested in the overseers of the poor, and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to the said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter or renew.

Sec. 4. The said directors shall, on or before the first of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, furnish to the county commissioners, an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands, erecting the necessary building or buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor within the said county for one year; whereupon the county commissioners of the said county, shall and they are hereby authorized and required to increase the county tax by one fourth part of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure or loan on credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remainining three fourths thereof to be paid by installments, with interest, out of the county taxes: Provided, always that if such loan cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county tax, to be paid by the county treasurer to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor, by the county commissioners as the same may be found necessary.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and annually thereafter, to furnish the commissioners of said county with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and poor house for one year thereafter; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to assess and cause to be collected the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to said directors by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary; and the said directors shall, at least once in every year, render an account of all moneys by them received and expended, to the auditors appointed to audit and settle the county accounts, subject to the same penalties, rules, and regulations as are by law provided respecting the accounts of the county commissioners; and shall, at least once in every year, lay before the court of quarter sessions and grand jury of said county, a list of the number, ages, and sex of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children by them bound out to apprenticeship as aforesaid, with the names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling, and shall at all times, when thereunto required submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the court of quarter sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests, and moneys payable and receivable by the said corporation and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises, and bequests which shall have been made by or to them.

Sec. 6. As soon as the said buildings shall be erected, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notices shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships, wards, and boroughs of the said county of Allegheny, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective districts to the said house of employment, which order the said overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases where, by reason of sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who, being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor persons until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the said pauper and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with the said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal shall be paid by the said directors, at a reasonable allowance.

Sec. 7. The said directors of the house of employment shall, from time to time, receive, provide for and employ, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be found, after due and careful examination, to be entitled to relief or shall have gained a legal settlement in the county of Allegheny; and the said directors and their successors in office are hereby authorized to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to paupers or other persons, in the examination into the place of their last legal settlement and to issue the necessary process to compel the attendance of witnesses; and in case it shall appear that any pauper thus examined shall not be entitled to relief in said house of employment, and is unable to provide for him or herself, said directors shall cause such pauper to be removed to the county or district in which he or she shall have a gained a legal settlement, or from which he or she shall be entitled to relief; and the cost of such removal; and the necessary temporary relief, shall be paid by the county or district from which the said pauper shall be entitled to relief, and the said directors are hereby empowered to collect the same agreeably to the act of assembly made for the relief of the poor in the several counties of this Commonwealth; and that the said directors are hereby empowered to discharge from the said house of employment, in the county of Allegheny, every pauper whom they shall deem to possess sufficient mental and bodily ability to take care of him or herself, and to provide for his or her maintenance; but such pauper so discharged may at any time thereafter, be re-admitted in the manner by this act directed. Provided, He or she shall become infirm and unable to provide for his or her own maintenance and suport.

Sec. 8. The said directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business, shall have full power to make and ordain all such ordinances, rules, and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient, and necessary for the direction, government, and support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance. Provided, That the same be not repugnant to this or any of the other laws of this State or of the United States. And provided also, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions, for the time being, of the county of Allegheny, and shall have received the approbation of the same.

Sec. 9. A quorum of said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said house of employment at least once in every month, and visit the apartments, and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen from the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

Sec. 10. The said directors shall each receive one dollar per day for each and every day which he shall necessarily spend in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act. Provided, That the same shall not amount to more than forty dollars for the first year for each director, nor more than thirty dollars each for every subsequent year.

Sec. 11. The commissioners of said County of Allegheny are hereby directed to pay to each of the comissioners named in the first section of this act, the sum of one dollar per day, for each and every day which he shall necessarily spend in performing the duties prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 12. All claims and demands, in relation to the poor in the aforesaid county, existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall continue to have like force as tho' this act had not been passed; and when the same shall have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several wards, boroughs, and townships, in said county of Allegheny, shall be paid over to the directors elected under this act, to be by them applied towards the support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid.

Sec. 13. As soon as the poor of Allegheny County shall be removed to the House of employment of the said County, and the outstanding debts and taxes collected and paid over, the office of overseer of the poor within the said County, shall from thenceforth be abolished.

Sec. 14. The powers conferred and the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor of the several wards, boroughs, and townships, by an act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships, of this commonwealth, to recover certain fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for other purposes, are hereby conferred and imposed on the directors elected under this act. And the justices of the peace and sheriff of said county are hereby required and enjoined to pay to said directors, to be by them applied to the support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid the aforesaid fines, forfeitures, and penalties, within the time and in the manner prescribed by the said act, for the payment thereof in other counties, to the overseers of the poor, and to give notice of the receipt thereof to the said directors, within the time and in the manner aforesaid; and for any neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties enjoined on them by the said act, the said justices of the peace and sheriff of said county shall be subject to all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, to which Justices and Sheriffs in other counties, by the said act are subject or liable.

Sec. 15. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Allegheny County, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors for the several wards, townships, and boroughs, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labeled on the outside 'poor house,' and in the inside 'for a poor house' or 'against a poor house;' and if it shall appear, upon casting up the votes in the different districts, at the court house, on the same day that other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a poor house, then the foregoing act to take effect, but if a majority of the votes are found to be against a poor house, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby declared null and void. And the sheriff of said county shall cause this section thereof to be published in all the newspapers printed in said county, at least six weeks previous to the next general election; the expenses of which publication shall be paid out of the county treasury.

Sec. 16. The commissioners of the said county are hereby authorized and required to cause this act to be published in not less than three of the public newspapers of the city of Pittsburgh, on or before the first of September next.

Sec. 17. So much of the laws of this commonwealth relating to the poor, as are by this act altered or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as they effect the County of Allegheny.

WM. A. CRABB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JN. H. EWING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

DAVID R. PORTER.

August 28, 1841.—d1&w2t.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1½ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time

July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease,